Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862. NUMBER 61.

157

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
[illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

NO NEWS.

It will require more than the usual amount of patience on the part of our readers to bear with the disappointment entailed by the storm of last evening in entirely cutting off our last night's dispatches. At no former period in the war have greater events seemed to hang upon the issue of twenty-four hours. With matters of a most momentous character staked upon the issue of a single day, both in Maryland and in Kentucky, it calls for a large outlay of philosophy to wait another twenty-four hours the record made up for yesterday. It will be salutary, if not alleviating, for our readers to learn by this deprivation, a better appreciation of their privileges in these days of the telegraph, but we shall all eagerly await the resumption of news communications.

THE CAPTURE OF GARIBALDI.

The details of the defeat and capture of Garibaldi will be read with interest on this side of the Atlantic, where our sympathies with the Italian patriot are being quickened and enlightened by the experiences of our national troubles. What to do with their prisoner is evidently a question, to be solved, it has been intimated, by sending him to America. Nothing but unselfish motives interpose between him and the most bitter penalty tyranny could devise, but his captors are too politic to make a martyr of Garibaldi just now. They will be scrupulously careful to keep him from such distinction in his age and time, lest he be canonized forthwith.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

The friends of Col. Arno Voss and his 12th Illinois cavalry will be greatly gratified in reading the following dispatch to John Garrick of this city:

"GREENCASTLE, Pa., Sep. 16, 1862.

"We were shut in by the enemy at Harper's Ferry, with 1,500 Illinois, New York and Rhode Island cavalry, under my command. I cut my way through Jackson's army, and arrived here yesterday with sixty wagons and one hundred prisoners, captured on the way.

"A. VOSS, Colonel."

Voss and his gallant lieutenant, Hasbrook Davis, are troopers who will do Illinois no discredit. The loss of men in this exploit is said by telegraph to private parties to be light; but no names are given.

THE SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

The disaster at Harper's Ferry is alleviated somewhat by the results of the splendid valor of our troops, attested in the battles and defeats sustained by the enemy at the hands of our army in the mountain gorges between Middletown and Boonsboro. That the enemy were severely punished there can be no doubt. That our success, however, was not complete, is shown by the escape of the rebel force across the Potomac, effecting their purpose through a grievous loss. We have taken many prisoners, among them the notorious and infamous traitor, and ex-Secretary Howell Cobb. It seems that the affair at Harper's Ferry became known to our army above, by the capture of a rebel courier with dispatches from Jackson to Lee. Up to that time it was supposed that Harper's Ferry could be held until Franklin's arrival. It will require further and more minute details than have yet come to hand to show that there was no tremor and haste in Col. Miles' surrender. That officer has passed from human awards of glory or punishment, but the truth will not be stayed. It matters little whether the rebels retain the post, or whether they retire as it is reported they are doing before pressing reasons for haste; the harm has been inflicted in the sad surrender, and the immense loss of stores and munitions, and the destruction of the bridges at that point.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

"I shall do to-morrow morning what I have not done for months, *buy a copy of the Chicago Times*, for I shall have a curiosity to see it," said a stout, honest country delegate to the Universalist Convention, as he stood last evening among a group waiting to take the street car. "That paper will praise us for what we have done to-day. For one I don't like the companionship." The country delegate was right. It was easy to designate the class in community that will be sure to be delighted with the tender footed and rose water policy of this denominational Convention, whose extreme delicacy and prudence quite carries us back to the days of old, when good easy men went round with cotton in their ears, diligently patting down all tendencies to "agitation." The Universalists, have they made no progress at all since that day? Have they no official and denominational knowledge that there is a war? They could have ascertained it among the mothers and sisters of the large audiences that have attended their sittings here. They could have found mourners for brave and loved dead, slain in battle among the listeners to the twaddle about "harmonious action," and the desirableness of "avoiding vexed questions," which lumbered tamely through long hours yesterday to the lame result set down in our report elsewhere. There were noble utterances and noble sentiments advanced. The resolution and remarks of Rev. Mr. Dennis, of Iowa, have the true ring about them, but all availed nothing to save the records from the disgrace of showing that a denomination of Northern Christians in the second year of the war that Slavery has caused, are afraid to say that Slavery and Freedom are "irreconcilable," afraid to let it go forth that they, as Christians, will work, and pray, and fight for Freedom.

The convention, in its action, carried only by a close vote, belies the Universalist order in the North. We have said that there will be a class to rejoice in this humiliation. Papers like the Chicago *Times* will do it. Every lukewarm patriot, every knight of the Golden Circle, every enemy of the Union will rejoice and applaud it. The honest country delegate is right. There are tens of thousands of Universalists who will say with him that they "do not like the companionship" into which these poor spirited and untimely resolutions will inevitably bring them.

GEN. JULIUS WHITE.

Among the prisoners at Harper's Ferry, is Gen. Julius White of this city, who came in from Martinsburg with his small command just in time to share in the general disaster. He will doubtless be speedily exchanged.

Statistics of Slave Labor.

HEADQUARTERS, BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 4, '62.

To the editor of the New South:

The following statistics may interest some of your readers. The population of this division (including Port Royal, St. Helena and adjacent islands, with the smaller ones thereto [illegible], but excluding Hilton Head and its [illegible]), is as follows:

[illegible] 3,817
[illegible] 3,130
Total 6,947

The number of acres under cultivation in [illegible]:

[illegible] 3,444
[illegible] ......[illegible]
[illegible] 1,407

A little calculation will show that the negroes have thus raised enough corn and potatoes to support themselves, besides a crop of cotton smaller, it is true, than in former years, but still of very considerable value to the government.

G. M.

Chas W. Cathcart,

Will address his old constituents of the Ninth Indiana District on the War and the issues of the present canvass at the following places:

Plymouth, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1 p. m.
Valparaiso, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1 p. m.
Winamac, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1 p. m.
Crown Point, Friday, Sept. 26, 1 p. m.
South Bend, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1 p. m.
Mishawauka, Saturday, Sept. 27, 7 p. m.
Rochester, Monday, Sept. 29, 2 p. m.
Peru, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1 p. m.
Logansport, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1 p. m.
Monticello, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.
Kent Station, Friday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Renaslaer, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.

Mr. Cathcart has been in past years a Democratic member of Congress and U. S. Senator from Indiana, and at the last election was Mr. Colfax's competitor. He is now thoroughly enlisted in favor of the re-election of his late competitor and the whole ticket, as the above list of appointments abundantly proves. He repudiates the Bright Tory ticket utterly, as do the War Democrats of Indiana, almost in a body.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The Capture of Garibaldi.

The Turin correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* gives the following details of the capture of Garibaldi:

TURIN, August 30, 1862.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, the Minister of the Interior received the news of the combat at Aspramonte, and of the capture of Garibaldi and his volunteers. The first dispatch was sent to Gen. Cialdini, dated from Reggio. Other dispatches followed. From these it appears that Garibaldi's intention was, if possible, to gain the Tyrol. Col. Pallavicino, who commanded the Bersaglieri, knowing that Garibaldi was at Aspramonte, resolved to attack him, and despite the difficult nature of the ground, led on his regiment of Bersaglieri, which he had reinforced by two battalions of the line. He divided his little corps into three columns, which ascended the hills toward Aspramonte by three different paths. Garibaldi was summoned to surrender; on his refusal, the fight commenced. It was long and desperate. The volunteers made a resistance which was not to be expected from such young and inexperienced troops. The number killed is not great, but there are more than 300 wounded on both sides. Garibaldi received two bayonet wounds—one through his thigh, the other through his foot. Menotti Garibaldi is also wounded. The position was carried at the point of the bayonet. As every issue was guarded, retreat was impossible, and the result has been the unconditional surrender of all. Garibaldi asked leave to embark on board an English steamer, but Col. Pallavicino had no power to decide in the matter. He referred to Gen. Cialdini, who applied for instructions to the Government. A council of ministers was immediately convoked. No decision seems to have been come to. Meantime, Garibaldi is on his way to Spezzia, a prisoner, on board a man-of-war. He will be treated with the highest consideration that circumstances allow. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a demonstration.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

TURIN, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The career of Garibaldi has come to a close for the present. We heard yesterday that he had come down from the heights of Aspromonte, and had been seen at Palmi. Probably it was only one of his bands marching along shore on that side. As to himself, it seems that he was overtaken by Col. Pallavicino, at the head of a battalion of Bersaglieri, a few companies of another battalion of the same corps and a regiment of the Piedmontese Grenadier brigade, altogether, 1,800 men, in those very gorges of Aspromonte, where the volunteer chief had taken up a formidably strong position, and where after a smart fight, Garibaldi, deeply wounded in his foot, and with a bruised thigh, fell into the hands of his opponents, together with about 2,000 of his followers. Of these more than 300 were wounded, among them the son of Garibaldi, Menotti, who, like his father, was struck in the thigh. Only a few (nine it is said) were killed. It is not easy to ascertain from our meagre telegraphic information how seriously Garibaldi is hurt, but it is stated that he expressed a wish to embark on board an English steamer, so that it is natural to presume he felt yet able to travel. Garibaldi's request was not granted; it is expected that he will be conveyed as a prisoner on board a royal frigate to Spezzia. Pallavicino, it appears, had only with him a detachment of light troops; he hastened his pursuit by forced marches (regardless of the other bodies of the royal troops under Cialdini, which were to co-operate with him, and which were yet far in the rear,) deeming it expedient to come up with the insurgents, and close with them, venturing on an unequal struggle, rather than allow Garibaldi the chance of giving his pursuers the slip in Calabria, as he had done in Sicily.

The French papers all comment upon the great event of the day, the capture of Garibaldi. The *Independence Belge* says:

Garibaldi, pursued near Aspramonte by a column of Bersaglieri, has been defeated, wounded and captured. This is the great news of the day, posted up at the Paris Bourse, and announced by the *Moniteur* as perfectly authentic. It is a great success for the Turin cabinet, an unhoped for success, but the consequences of which will be fatal to it if it does not understand to draw from this victory those benefits which Garibaldi, by his rebellion, wished to confer upon Italy. Garibaldi, doubtless, was a rebel to his king, but he acted in the interests of Italy. That is his strength. The victory of Aspramonte will only be complete when the Turin cabinet can declare that the Roman question is settled.

The *Debats* says:

"Garibaldi is wounded! Garibaldi is vanquished! Garibaldi is a prisoner! How has this happened? Nothing else is spoken of in Paris. The surprise is universal. * * * Some even say it is a false report. We have, as yet, no details. Garibaldi's volunteers are said to have mustered 2,000, while Col. Pallavicino had only 1,800 men. The engagement took place in the mountains, where there was every facility offered by guerrilla warfare for flight or retreat."

The *Debats* concludes as follows:

"The ship which is now steering toward Spezzia, with Garibaldi wounded on board, while it brings a victory to the government of Italy, brings at the same time a great subject of anxiety. What is to be done with Garibaldi?"

La Presse says:

"The news of the capture of Garibaldi has spread through Paris like wildfire. This is a solemn moment for Italy. She is now at the most critical point of her destiny. Armed rebellion is vanquished, but the idea which armed that rebellion is triumphant. Victor and vanquished are animated with the same irresistible impulse—'To Rome!'"

Matters in Tennessee.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette, 17th.]

It seems now that the Tennessee River is entirely abandoned as a line of communication. All the supplies having been removed from this place to Corinth, it is deemed useless to hold the post longer. Accordingly we march to-day to Corinth, to resume our old position in the second division. The last steamer of the mighty fleet that has floated on the Tennessee since the fall of Fort Henry, now lies at the levee—the Baton Rouge—a small sternwheel boat, owned by Dumont & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. It is deemed unsafe to attempt to run her out of the river, and she is to be sunk. A number of barges will be burned; one of them has a box railroad car on it.

Last night, for the first time in five months, Pittsburg Landing and the adjacent battleground slept undisturbed by a sentinel's tread. The withdrawal of the little force under Lieut. Irwin, yesterday, left it in its primitive solitude. May its maimed and broken forests never more be stirred by the breath of war, nor its now peaceful sleepers be disturbed by the tread of contending hosts. The great battle ground of the war, let it be a holy, hallowed cemetery.

Cavalry Skirmish near McMinville, Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH BRIGADE, 4TH DIV., }
Murfreesboro', Tenn., Aug. 30, 1862. }

Gen. Ammen, McMinville, Tenn.:

I arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock. The forces under my command had an engagement with Gen. Forrest between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. on the 28th. He made the attack upon my rear, and, as he supposed, upon my train, but instead of my train, his heavy force came in contact with the 23d Kentucky, under Col. Mundy.

The enemy was handsomely repulsed, and, with a part of Col. Mendenhall's battery, the right wing of the 36th Indiana, and Col. Mundy's regiment, we pressed and drove the enemy about two miles, scattering them in every direction. Our loss is four of the 23d Kentucky, and one of Lieut. Col. Cochran's cavalry, wounded. The enemy's loss is larger.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. GROSS,
Col. Commanding 10th brigade.
J. E. HOLLAND, A. A. A. G.

Paroled Union Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A gentleman arrived from Annapolis states that three transports arrived there yesterday from James River, bringing 2,500 paroled Union prisoners, including officers, teamsters, sutlers and blacksmiths.

PERSONAL.—Col. J. R. Scott, Adjutant L. G. Bangs, Lieut. T. M. Beatty, and Sergt. William H. Wildey, of the 19th Illinois, will leave to rejoin their regiment on Friday. Persons wishing to send small packages and letters to their friends, have now a good opportunity. They should be left at the recruiting office of the 19th Illinois, corner of Washington and Dearborn, Portland Block.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

Further Details at Harper's Ferry.

Incidents of the Surrender.

GEN. JULIUS WHITE AMONG THE PRISONERS.

Rumored Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

BETTER ASPECTS OF THE VICTORY OF MONDAY.

Substantial Federal Advantages Gained.

HOWELL COBB TAKEN PRISONER.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16.—I regret to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy, at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Enlisted men and some officers have been paroled, and arrived here. From them I gather the following particulars:

The rebels commenced an attack on Friday noon on our forces on Maryland Heights. Skirmishing continued throughout the day, and was renewed on Saturday, and the enemy driven back with considerable loss. They came up several times and were repulsed, when it was discovered that they were approaching in overwhelming force. The order was given to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain. The whole force from the Heights then returned in safety, the guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating men.

On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the heights and brought away their field pieces, which they had left unspiked. Sunday at noon the rebels appeared in great force on London Heights. Miles shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were dislodged, but they still managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded. Cannonading was kept up all day Sunday without doing much damage. Firing ceased at about dusk Sunday evening and was resumed again on Monday morning at daylight, and kept up till 9 o'clock, when Miles ordered the white flag to be raised. There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy didn't see the flag, or wouldn't see it, and kept up a heavy fire for three-quarters of an hour. About ten minutes after the flag was up, a shell struck Col. Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners were paroled.

There were about 2,300 cavalry in the command, all of whom, except about forty, escaped at about 8 o'clock Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle, with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, with General Julius White's command, from Martinsburg, were all surrendered.

Gen. Howe captured an aid of Stuart's on Monday afternoon, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonsboro with a dispatch from Jackson to Lee, announcing the capitulation of the place. The aid supposed that Lee was at Boonsboro, which is in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender that our generals had received.

At this time Franklin was within three hours of the ferry, going to the relief of the beleagured command, whither he had been ordered by McClellan, so soon as he received the dispatch from Miles on Monday morning that he was in danger.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17.—The following is to the Baltimore *Commercial*:

"Intelligence from the front this morning is of the most cheering character, notwithstanding the bad news from Harper's Ferry. McClellan was pursuing them with a vigor most destructive to the enemy on Monday morning, with his reserves and a large body of fresh troops.

"The enemy took the road towards the river at Harper's Ferry, and he was pursuing them and shelling their retreat with great loss. In several contests on Monday, where they made a stand, our troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell back from point to point in great haste.

"The battles and advantages obtained on Monday, are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday.

"Drayton's South Carolina brigade is entirely gone, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The 17th Michigan, a new regiment, drove in this brigade, first with bullets and finally with bayonets. Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner.

McClellan was pushing on them last evening, closely, and had already sent to the rear 8,000 prisoners and four batteries."

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Frederick, (Md.) correspondent of the *World* telegraphed under date of the 16th as follows:

After the battle of South Mountain Gap, and Burkettsville Gap, fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin, on Sunday evening, the rebels having been driven from their position, fell back rapidly to Boonsboro, thence southward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Shepardstown. The pursuit by our troops was rapid, Hooker following by the way of Boonesboro, supported by Sumner and Banks. The enemy breakfasted at Keedysville, three miles from Boonsboro, but our cavalry soon drove their rear guard from that place. Porter's and Reno's corps took a shorter road over the mountain, and arrived at Sharpsburg at Sundown, capturing hundreds of prisoners on the way.

Franklin's corps, supported by Couch's division, passed through Burkittsville Gap, which he captured so handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonsboro to Harper's Ferry, and thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Ridge Mountain, which flanked the enemy's position, and brought them within good range of our artillery.

Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle on Sunday evening at Burkittsville Gap. The enemy was terribly repulsed, though great advantage of position was with them. Hancock's brigade made a charge up a hill, and captured a battery of six pieces, Howell Cob and 900 of his Georgians. The 116th Virginia regiment was taken entire, and fragments of many other regiments.

On Sunday Longstreet marched back upon Hagerstown, to reinforce the troops fighting at the Gaps. He arrived in time to join in the route.

We have taken, since Friday last, about 6,000 prisoners, with less than the usual proportion of officers. The mountains are full of straggling, starving, demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines.

Thursday last, Jackson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and marched towards Harper's Ferry, which place he invested on Saturday. He captured Maryland Heights, on the north, and Loudon Heights, on the south side of the river. On Sunday he attacked the Ferry, but was repulsed. Monday morning, at daylight, he renewed the attack, and the place was surrendered by Col. Dixon G. Miles, at 7 o'clock. This disaster will enable the rebels to cross the Potomac with the greater proportion of their forces.

"Yesterday evening, previous to the news, McClellan and Burnside were actively making such dispositions as would have resulted in a complete defeat or capture of nearly the entire rebel host. Our troops pressed their rear hotly last evening, and the prospect was most brilliant, until we learned that Harper's Ferry was no longer ours.

"The enemy having got mainly across the river and into a strong position, a great battle will probably be deferred several days, until new combinations of movements are resolved upon.

"The Union army is in splendid condition, the men all in light marching order, with buoyant spirits over their successes.

"Several regiments of new troops were in the fight of Sunday and behaved with great bravery.

"Our total loss won't probably exceed 2,500 killed and wounded, with a very small proportion in killed. I can learn of but few field officers killed. The death of Gen. Reno is mourned throughout the whole army.

The churches in Middletown and Frederick are to be occupied by the wounded. Among the wounded are Col. Withington, of the 17th Michigan, in the arm, slightly; Col. Gallagher, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding 3d brigade, arm, slightly; Maj. Cary, 12th Ohio, thigh, flesh wound; Lieut. Col. Hayes, 23d Ohio, left arm; Capt. Leggett, 12th Ohio, head, severely; Capt. Thayer, 17th Michigan, left arm and hand; Capt. Goldsmith, 17th Michigan, ankle and shoulder, slightly; Capt. Edmonds, 17th Michigan, side, severely, and arm amputated; Capt. Persons, 21 Wisconsin, shoulder; Capt. Hart, 19th Indiana, leg, slightly; Capt. Nagat, 28th Ohio, leg, slightly; Lieut. Somers, 17th Michigan, abdomen, severely; Lieut. Bothford, 23d Ohio, knee; lieutenant of company K, 2d Ohio, knee; Lieut. Harris, 6th Wisconsin; Lieut. Rerldan, 19th Indiana, leg; Lieut. Hummill, 28th Ohio, leg; Ballinger, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, arm and breast.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16—2 p. m.—Our loss at Harper's Ferry was very light—less than 200 killed and wounded. The forces captured were the 87th, 60th, 32d Ohio, 9th Vermont, 30th, 115th, 125th New York, 12th New York State Militia, and Indiana battery, besides the Maryland Home brigade.

Heavy fighting is going on to day in Pleasant Valley, north of Harper's Ferry.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The morning papers contain nothing additional to what was telegraphed last night, with the exception of the following Washington dispatch to the *Herald*:

The following important intelligence, just received, puts a new phase upon the conduct of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and shows that, although there has been no direct intelligence from McClellan to-day, the enemy, evidently panic-stricken and unwilling to await the approaching of his victorious army, even in strong position, where by dint of overwhelming numbers, a small garrison under Miles and White were compelled to surrender, after nearly three days hard fighting, and after Miles had been seriously wounded and incapacitated for further participation in the defense of his position, could not hold their conquered ground.

Information is telegraphed to-night from the *Herald's* correspondent at Frederick, that an officer who has just arrived from Harper's Ferry, reports that the rebels had evacuated the place in a great hurry. They are sending everything across the river as fast as possible. They left Harper's Ferry in such haste that they had not time to complete paroling the prisoners, and a number was unconditionally released in consequence.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* from Harrisburg, Pa., last night, says:

We have just received tidings of the two portions of the rebel army having united on this side of the Potomac, numbering, it is supposed, 75,000 men.

LATER—8 40 p. m.—A battle is reported as going on all this afternoon. The result is not yet known.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The *Times'* correspondent states that Longstreet was killed and Hill captured by our forces.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—The governor states that 72,000 men have responded to his call for defense of the State, and he expects the number will be increased to 100,000. These men are being furnished with equipments and moved to the State border as rapidly as possible.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 16.—The troops arrived from Pittsburg at 9 o'clock this morning, all well. They drew arms, &c., to-day, and are under orders for Chambersburg to-morrow.

The news from the south frontier is encouraging, but Gov. Curtin will make sure against invasion. The eastern counties still pour in fine regiments of splendid men, many well uniformed. The State arms, equips and subsists them all promptly. They depart organized and equipped. Pennsylvania's army, now in the Cumberland Valley, is worthy of the Keystone State.

We have a report of a battle and victory today at Bolivar, with great slaughter on both sides.

FEDERAL REOCCUPATION OF FREDERICK.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

FREDERICK CITY, MD., }
Saturday, September 13, 1862. }

Thank God! we have at last found a truly loyal town in Maryland. The advance of Gen. Burnside's command approached this city a little before six o'clock last evening, having passed from Rockville to New Market, and thence to this city. When within half a mile of the town the picket of Stuart's cavalry was discovered and driven in. At the main street (Patrick) a battery of two pieces was posted, which was opened upon our advance without doing any damage. Gen. Burnside sent a battery to the front, one gun was speedily dismounted and the other silenced by our fire, when the 6th New York cavalry made a charge up the street, and soon cleared the town of about 1,500 of Stuart's cavalry—the rear guard of the rebel army. One dead rebel was found, and seven so badly wounded as to be left behind. On our side, one man was killed and several were more or less severely wounded. Gen. Burnside then entered the town at the head of his column, *and a more magnificent reception was never awarded to man*. The people illuminated their houses, the stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze, patriotic songs were sung, handkerchiefs were waved, houses which had been closed for days were thrown open, and officers and men were alike invited in, and the best the city could afford urged upon them, without money and without price. Gen. Burnside's passage through the streets was blocked up with citizens eager to thank and bless him as their "deliverer." Ladies crowded about and insisted upon kissing his hands, and from the balconies of private residences he was showered with boquets of flowers. Old men and women shed tears of joy, and the young and middle-aged cheered. This is no overdrawn picture; it will give the reader only a faint idea of the happiness imparted to the people of this place by the approach of a Union force to protect them from the gentlemanly Stuarts, Lees, Johnsons, etc., of the rebel army. Of course, there is to be found here and there a secessionist in this city, so there is in New York, but these are the exception, and not the rule.

To-day the city presents a most brilliant appearance—the troops are everywhere greeted with cheers, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, as they pass along the streets—stores and houses are thrown open—young ladies and misses throng the streets, wearing miniature flags, and one feels as he passes along that he is indeed a welcome visitor.

Col. E. Kimball of the 9th New York, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) this morning received a private note notifying him that a certain house contained a number of rebel recruits. He visited the place and secured nine of the rascals. Not less than a thousand rebel soldiers have been found concealed in cellars, barns, hay racks and garrets, and, for the most part, they are shoeless, and a very forlorn looking set of men. The first of the cavalry are now in search of a body of 5,000 rebels, said to be concealed in a piece of woods near by.

As I write there is firing in the direction of Fairview, a little town in the Caloctin Mountain, five miles distant. Gen. Burnside's force has gone in that direction.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER AGAINST STRAGGLING.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 9, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 155.—The mischievous practice of straggling, it is observed, is again instituted in this army, and this, in many cases, without the least apparent concern on the part of commanding officers of either higher or lower grades. Straggling is habitually associated with cowardice, marauding and theft. The straggler must now be taught to learn that he leaves the ranks without authority and skulks at the severest risk, even to that of death.

Commanders of regiments will see that the rolls of every company are called before the regiment starts on the march, at every halt and at the close of the march. The absentees at these roll calls will be reported to the regimental adjutant. Regimental adjutants will retain lists of absentees thus reported to them, and if, upon the straggler joining his company, he have not a good excuse for his absence, the word "straggled," and the date and time absent will be set against the soldier's name on the next muster roll. The judges of the validity of this excuse will be the three senior officers of the regiment in session together. Loss of pay for the time absent, as a matter of course, follows this entry, but colonels of regiments will see that stragglers are besides brought to punishment. Field officers have now by law all the power that a regimental court-martial had for the punishment of offenders. In the absence of a field officer, an acting field officer may exercise these powers. If the proffered excuse exhibit laxity or neglect of duty on the part of company commanders, their names will be reported for dismissal, or they may be brought to trial.

On the march, corps commanders should allow rest at proper intervals, that the troops may have an opportunity to adjust their equipments, obey the calls of nature, etc., etc. Except at these rests no man should be allowed to leave the ranks, save for some extraordinary cause, when the company commander will give the soldier a written ticket of permission to leave the ranks; these tickets should be prepared in blank beforehand. Every soldier thus leaving the ranks will leave his musket, haversack and knapsack with the company, which the captain will have carried by soldiers of the company till the soldier returns. If the soldier be sick and fall out, his sickness will be no plea in his favor for escape from the penalties of straggling unless furnished with a written certificate of his sickness from the surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regiment. Sick men should, in all cases, be promptly taken charge of by the medical officers of the regiment, that they may not be accused of straggling if really sick or wounded.

Each division should have a strong rear guard, behind which no straggler, of whatever corps or regiment, should be permitted to remain, unless the straggler's company is to the rear. If the divisions have any cavalry with them, it will scour the country on the flanks, if not, then infantry flankers of the rear guard must perform that office. The bayonet must be used to enforce obedience to these orders.

The inspector generals of corps should be specially active to see that these instructions are executed.

Provost marshals will send cavalry when they have it, on all roads to their rear to hurry up stragglers. No straggler should be permitted to halt until he has joined his proper regiment.

On all forks of roads, corps commanders should leave mounted men, if they have them; if not, then footmen, to remain during the passage of the corps, and come up with the rear guards, to show which way the troops have marched. The provost marshals of corps or divisions should take measures to occupy every dwelling in the vicinity of the line of march of the troops, and prevent any intrusion on the part of officers or men. All damages to fences or crops, all marauding and trespassing will be prevented as far as possible. Marauders will be at once brought to trial by division commanders, and the sentence of death will be executed, if awarded by the court, with promptness and as publicly as possible.

An officer of any regiment or corps whatever is authorized to order forward or arrest any straggler of any regiment in the army. Resistance to such exercise of authority will be at the risk of death.

By command of Maj. Gen. McClellan.
S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adjutant General.

HARPER'S FERRY BEFORE THE BATTLE.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 10, 1862.

Last evening and this morning the atmosphere up the line of the Shenandoah was marked by that smoky appearance indicating the presence of encampments. As no body of our troops were in that direction, the conclusion naturally arises that they were confederate soldiers. Information received this morning confirms the supposition by the statement that a column of 15,000 or 20,000 rebels had left Leesburg, and were marching through Snicker's Gap toward Berryville. The destination of this column is, up to the present time, matter of conjecture only. They may march upon Cumberland, *via* Winchester and Romney, or they may come down the Shenandoah and attack this place. The column embraces, it is understood, the three arms of the service, infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Then, again, we have further rumors of a column coming around from Frederick, *via* Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Kearneysville, and so down upon us that way. This column exists only in rumor, however. Undoubtedly, if an attack is made upon this place, it will be from the two directions indicated, and also over the heights on the Maryland side. Col. Miles has taken every precaution in his arrangements, and each new probability to which rumor gives weight receives careful inspection and prompt attention. Much as one dislikes "if," there is still another one in the case. If the enemy are defeated at Frederick, in the battle which must take place at that point, with 150,000 troops massed there, they will be forced to retire above the line of Harper's Ferry and through Maryland into the Shenandoah Valley. Crossing the Potomac in face of our troops would be madness, and a safer retreat lies the other way. It is therefore important to prevent them from making a lodgement here. The officer commanding the reconnoissance toward Frederick reports that the rebels have no supply trains and but very few wagons for any purpose. Tents were also scarce, and their men could be seen lying on the sidewalks and in the streets. They are evidently determined to fight desperately. The prisoners who have been brought in, speak very confidently of their ability and determination to whip us before Frederick, and also out of this place. On being told that they had only come over here to steal provisions, supplies and forage, they replied that they had come over to give us a taste of war in our own States, and that there was no necessity for stealing as they had enough given to them. Prisoners who are captured are paroled under the recent understanding, and because there is no place to confine a number of them.

BEAUREGARD AND BUCKNER COMING.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

Returned prisoners, who have been recently exchanged, arrived in this city yesterday, and reported that a column of 40,000 rebels, under command of Beauregard and Buckner, left Richmond on Tuesday last, *en route* for the Potomac, to reinforce Lee. It was intimated that the latter had sent for them. Nothing was known by the people at that time concerning the invasion of Maryland. How are these troops to join Gen. Lee? Gen. McClellan may have something to say in this matter.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Battle in Progress at Mumfordsville.

SITUATION BEFORE CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—In the fight at Mumfordsville on Sunday, the federal loss was eight killed and thirty wounded. The rebel loss was 500 killed and a large number wounded.

A portion of Buckner's force attempted to destroy the Green River bridge, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The force is estimated at 8,000 strong. The bridge was defended by four regiments of raw Indiana troops, commanded by Col. Walter, of the 17th. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning until 11. The rebels were completely routed, and sent in a flag of truce asking to be permitted to bury their dead.

Major Abbott of the 67th Indiana was killed. One rebel colonel was killed, and a number of prisoners taken.

There is intense feeling here over McClellan's victory. McClellan stock is very high.

Buell and Bragg are in close proximity, and a fight is expected at any hour.

Railroad communication to Buell is cut off.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—The rebels, having been largely reinforced, resumed the attack at Mumfordsville to-day. A battle has been raging since morning. The gallant Indianians held out nobly, and strong hopes are entertained that they will again succeed in routing the rebels.

The garrison has been reinforced with one field battery and one regiment of infantry.

The rebels are reported from 15,000 to 20,000 strong.

The success of all their plans in Kentucky depends on getting the Green River bridge.

Buell is supposed close at hand. If the garrison holds out until he gets up, there is no question of another federal success, even should the Indianians fail to thrash them without his help.

This city is again in commotion, though everybody seems confident of final federal success.

ELIZABETH, KY., Sept. 16, 9 a. m.—The following is the latest and only reliable account of the battle at Green River Bridge, on Sunday, brought here by special messenger, just arrived who left the battle-field at 11 a. m. yesterday:

The fight commenced at 4 a. m. Sunday, and lasted five hours. The rebels made nine or ten attempts to storm the breastworks, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. The rebels sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead, which was over 300, according to their own statements. The wounded on the rebel side is not known. Their flag of truce remained six hours.

The rebels sent Col. Wilder word that he must surrender, as they had Bragg's whole force just coming up, and would take them all. Col. Wilder replied that he was sent there to fight, and intended to do so.

There was no more fighting up to the time the messenger left. Our loss was thirty seven killed and wounded, including Major Abbott of the 67th Indiana, killed. The rebels lost three colonels, and all the field officers of one regiment, killed.

It is expected the fight has been resumed before this.

Col. Owen reached Col. Wilder during last night (Monday) with artillery and infantry reinforcements.

Major Abbott's body passed through here yesterday, *en route* for Indiana.

THE REPORTED BATTLE AT MUMFORDSVILLE.

A dispatch from Louisville announces that on yesterday there was a renewal of the conflict between the federal and rebel forces at Mumfordsville. A portion of Bragg's army came up and made the attack, and a portion of Buell's army reinforced our troops. Mumfordsville is a very important point, and the struggle there will, doubtless, be a most bloody one. It may be that the main bodies of the armies of Buell and Bragg will become engaged. At latest advices before the fight, Buell was at Bowling Green and Bragg at Glasgow.

THE SITUATION IN FRONT OF CINCINNATI.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.]

There was nothing exciting along our lines in front yesterday and last night. The reported advance of the enemy this week is contradicted. They are understood to be resting and foraging about sixteen miles distant. Persons residing in the vicinity of Florence report that they have not seen any rebel soldiers there since Friday last. The report circulated yesterday that the rebels had attempted to blockade the Ohio at Hamilton, was unfounded. From Mr. Levi T. Hicks, formerly a merchant of Cincinnati, who resides five miles and a half from Covington, on the Florence pike, we learn some interesting facts in regard to the rebel army. The advance guard of the army reached his house about 7 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Heath and staff rode up and dismounted. They appeared to be fatigued, and the staff officers threw themselves upon the ground, while the general ascended to the top of the house to reconnoitre. They had copies of the Cincinnati *Times*, issued the previous afternoon, and other Cincinnati daily papers of the same date. Heath remarked to Mr. Hicks that the federals had between 60,000 and 70,000 men defending Covington, including those at work on the fortifications. He said that the Pearl street clerks of Cincinnati and the Home Guard companies would not be much in his way—that the more there were of them, the more would be killed. Mr. Hicks stated that the rebels numbered about 12,000, with thirty-six pieces of artillery. They confidently expected to be attacked by our troops as soon as they passed Florence. On Thursday evening orders were issued for two days' rations to be cooked for the men, which the latter supposed to indicate that a battle was to be fought. Thursday night, however, their scouts brought in news that Curtis' army was coming up the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and General Heath fearing that it would be thrown across the river, somewhere in his rear, commenced falling back. After retreating to a point six miles beyond Florence, they had further information, and called a halt. Gen. Heath had maps showing very accurately all our fortifications, and every road and by-path leading into the city. They received many letters from Cynthiana, Paris, Lexington, and other points. Those from the first named place were enclosed in envelopes bearing the Adams' Express Company's stamps. Gen. Heath placed a guard around Mr. Hicks' property, but notwithstanding this they injured his farm very much, feeding nearly all his corn, oats and hay to their horses. Mr. Hicks says that on Friday morning, while on his way from Florence to his home, he met about 500 rebel stragglers who had overslept themselves in out-of-the-way places, and were endeavoring to catch up with the main body of the army, then five miles ahead. He thinks a few companies of cavalry might have captured all of them, as they were trudging along slowly, and many of them apparently indifferent as to whether they caught up with their comrades or fell into the hands of our troops. The federal pickets, Mr. Hicks informs us, did not know that the rebel army had gone until he informed them of the fact.

MORE GUERILLA WORK.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette, 17th.]

On Sunday a force of rebel guerillas, numbering ninety men, visited Vanceburgh, Ky., thirty miles above Maysville, for the purpose of recruiting. On Monday, thirty Union Home Guards, from Concord, went in pursuit, and overtook the guerillas as they were leaving the place. Our boys lay in ambush, and, it is reported, killed seven of the secesh. We glean the above facts from a passenger by the steamer Linden.

IMPORTANT WAR ORDER.

New Regulations for the Organization of Regiments, Companies and Batteries.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, September 6, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 126.—1. The following is the organization of regiments and companies of the volunteer army of the United States:

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Major,
1 Adjutant, (an extra Lieutenant,)
1 Quartermaster, (an extra Lieutenant,)
1 Surgeon,
2 Assistant surgeons,
1 Chaplain,
1 Sergeant-major,
1 Regimental Quartermaster-sergeant,
1 Regimental Commissary-sergeant,
1 Hospital steward.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

1 Captain,
1 First-Lieutenant,
1 Second-Lieutenant,
1 First-Sergeant,
4 Sergeants,
8 Corporals,
2 Musicians,
1 Wagoner,

And 64 privates, minimum; 82 privates, maximum.

2. REGIMENT OF CAVALRY—TWELVE COMPANIES OF TROOPS.

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,
3 Majors,
1 Surgeon,
1 Assistant-Surgeon,
1 Regimental Adjutant, (an extra Lieutenant,)
1 Regimental Quartermaster (an extra Lieutenant),
1 Chaplain,
1 Regimental Commissary (an extra Lieut.),
1 Sergeant-Major,
1 Quartermaster-Serg't,
1 Commissary Sergeant,
2 Hospital Stewards,
1 Saddler-Sergeant,
1 Chief Farrier or Blacksmith.

COMPANY OR TROOP OF CAVALRY.

1 Captain,
1 First Lieutenant,
1 Second Lieutenant,
1 First Sergeant,
1 Quartermaster Serg't,
1 Commissary Sergeant,
5 Sergeants,
8 Corporals,
2 Teamsters,
2 Farriers or Blacksmiths,
1 Saddler,
1 Wagoner,
78 Privates.

There being no bands allowed, the chief trumpeters authorized by law will not be mustered into service. If any have been so mustered, they will, upon receipt of this order be mustered out.

The law does not authorize musicians for companies. To remedy this defect, two musicians may be enlisted for each company. They will be rated and paid as privates.

3. REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—TWELVE BATTERIES.

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Major for every four batteries,
1 Adjutant (not an extra Lieutenant),
1 Quartermaster (not an extra Lieutenant),
1 Chaplain,
1 Sergeant Major,
1 Quartermaster Serg't,
1 Commissary Sergeant,
1 Hospital Steward.

BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

1 Captain,
1 First Lieutenant,
1 Second Lieutenant,
1 First Sergeant,
1 Quartermaster Serg't,
4 Sergeants,
8 Corporals,
2 Musicians,
2 Artificers,
1 Wagoner and
122 Privates.

To the above organization of a battery, one first and one second lieutenant two sergeants and four corporals may be added, at the president's discretion.

The field officers, chaplain and regimental staff—commissioned and non-commissioned—will not be mustered or received into service without special authority from the war department. As a general rule, artillery will be called for and received by batteries, thus rendering the field and staff unnecessary.

Chaplains must meet the requirements of section 8 of the act of July 17th, 1862, as follows.

"No person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States army who is not a regular ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination."

After chaplains are appointed, under section 9 of the act of July 22, 1861, they must be mustered into service by an officer of the regular army, and thereafter borne on the field and staff roll of the regiment.

Mustering officers, before mustering chaplains into service, will require from them a copy of the proceedings on which the appointment is based. The said copy, if found conformable to the requirements of the law, will be indorsed by the mustering officer, and by him forwarded to the adjutant general's office, for file with the muster-in roll.

The foregoing organization must be strictly adhered to by all concerned. Commanding officers of departments, armies and army corps will, without delay, direct an inspection to be made of their commands, to ascertain if the regiments, and units thereof, conform to this organization, and all deviation from it will be promptly corrected. Supernumerary officers, if any, will be mustered out of the service from the date of the receipt of this order. Reports of the inspection will be forwarded to the adjutant general of the army.

No commissioned officer or enlisted man, of any grade in excess of the legal organization, will be recognized. And any commander who may acknowledge, or receive as in service, any such officer or enlisted man, will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity of a supernumerary will, under any circumstances, be permitted to receive pay and allowances from the government; and paymasters making payments to such supernumeraries will be held individually accountable for accounts paid.

By order of the secretary of war,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

An Overland March.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Nothing later from the rest of war on the upper Potomac. At last advices everything was going on well.

The following extract from a letter received at the war department, dated Mesilla, Arizona, August 11th, shows with how little an army may be moved. It must be remembered that the California troops have marched through a desert country, where no provisions or forage could be obtained; therefore everything for horse and man was carried with them, and yet with a train with less than that of a regiment not marching fifty miles from Washington, they have averaged fifteen miles a day for nearly sixty days.

The first infantry and cavalry of California volunteers have successfully marched 1,000 miles, over a route by the Colorado Desert, Gila River, Tucson and the Mimbres, from the Pacific to the Rio Grande. This they have done with the loss of ten men in Indian and rebel skirmishes, with abundant supplies and a serviceable train, and reached the western border of Texas in condition for immediate contest with the enemy.

Officers and men have shared the hardships of the march alike, without tents and without baggage, one wagon sufficing to transport ten days' rations and the property of each company, for fully half the distance over burning districts, in midsummer, with scanty supply of water. The men have uncomplainingly carried their knapsacks; they have been only too well satisfied that every step carried them nearer to the heart of the rebellion.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Good Tinners—Apply to N. M. SIMONDS & CO., 50 Wells street. se17-x489-1t

WANTED—Watchmaker—At once.—A pleasant and permanent situation and good wages to a steady and competent workman. Address E H. GUILDING, Alton, Ill. se18-x309,302 1w

WANTED—A young man, well qualified for the Retail Drug business, as Clerk. Also, to buy, a good Horse and Buggy, at a reasonable rate. Apply to MEHUREAN, 144 N. Clark street, cor. Ontario street. se18-x511-1t

WANTED—A Girl (Protestant preferred) to do general housework, in a small family. A good, steady, industrious girl, can find a comfortable home and good wages by applying at this office. se18-x505-1t

WANTED—A situation by a young, unmarried man, in any honorable business. Has had eight years experience in the retail business. Can speak and write English and French, and can give good references. Address "J. B." care L. C. Hunt, Iroquois Co., Ill. se18-x507-3t

WANTED—Two good Tin and Sheet Iron Workers. Apply at 71 Lake street. JAS. P. DALTON. se18-x512-3t

WANTED—Nurse for an infant 7 months old; one who can do plain sewing. Apply immediately, at 44 Peoria street, between Washington and Madison streets West Side. se18-x513-3t

WANTED—By a young gentleman, a furnished bedroom, without board, in the neighborhood of Congress street. Address "T. C. E.," P. O. Drawer 396. se18-x517-1t

WANTED—By a gentleman, two Unfurnished Rooms, (bedroom and parlor) in a private family, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the City Hotel. Can furnish good reference. Address "H. M." P. O. Box 1861, with price, which must be moderate. se18-x514-3t

WANTED—A smart, active young man—One that has some knowledge of the News business preferred. Must be quick at figures, and not afraid to make himself generally useful. Address in handwriting, with amount of salary expected, Box 2704, Chicago, Ill. se18-x525-1t

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler for sale, by L. HAVEN, Custom House. se18-x505-1w

FOR SALE—Residence Lot.—A choice Residence Lot, 50x150 feet on West Monroe street, near Aberdeen. For sale by THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall. se18-x508-1t

BOARD WANTED—On Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Dearborn streets, for a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 6186. se18-x506-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Just arrived from Vermont, a splendid, well broke, gentle, sound, FAST Stallion Horse, 7 years old, of the English Morgan and Morrill blood, (the true Peagate will be shown.) Said horse will be exchanged for first class Real Estate, in or out of city, or for cash. Can be seen by applying to Mr. EDWARD SAUNDERS, opposite the Illinois Central R. R. Car Works, Carville, this city, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., until the 20th inst. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, Real Estate Agent, No. 173 State street, Chicago, Ill. se18-x507-3t

TO RENT—On and after 1st Oct.—The commodious two story Dwelling House, No. 469 Wabash avenue, cor. Eldridge Court, with barn and out-houses. Inquire on the premises. se18-x508-1t

LOST.—Tommy Eagan, a little boy five years old, strayed away on Sunday evening, the 14th inst, from the Cardwell House, corner of Market and Randolph streets. He is a very intelligent child, can tell his name and the particulars concerning himself. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his father by giving information of where he is. Address P. EAGAN, P. O. Box 2881, or leave him at the Cardwell House. se18-x505-3t

$10 REWARD.—LOST.—By one of our Tailors, on the afternoon of Monday last, a Bundle done up in canvass, containing 16 pairs of Cassimere Pants, cut and trimmed ready for making up. Whoever will give any information that will lead to the recovery of the property, will receive the above reward. GOLDSCHMIDT, MORRIS & CO., 279 South Clark street. se18-x509-1t

LOST—In Tremont Billiard Room on the evening of the 17th, a Pocket Memorandum Book, with owners name in it. Contents only valuable to owner. If the party finding the same will return it to the owner at his office, or through the Post Office, a reward will be paid. se18-x510-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Attention, Capitalists.—A first class Marble Front Residence, large size, conveniently located on one of the avenues, (South Side.) Also—Two Lake street Stores. Apply at 107 Clark street, Room 1, up-stairs. se18-x503-1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day sold out our entire stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Fixtures, &c., with insurances, at our store, No 253 South Clark street, to W. VIHON, and recommend him to our customers. D. & M. COHEN.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1862.

Having this day bought the above stock of Goods, do hereby authorize SIMON MENDELSON, to act as my General Agent in buying and selling and manufacturing Clothing, at my store at 253 South Clark street. W. VIHON.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1862. se18-x502-3t

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of THE EYE AND THE EAR Cured by Dr. J. D. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, with his Eustachian Explorer, Ætherial Ear Inhaler and Eye Fumigator.

Strabismus, or Cross Eye, in its worst stages, cured in one minute.

OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2827. ty17-x923-3m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Geo. P. Kellogg & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the late firm will be paid to R. P. Erskine, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. GEO. P. KELLOGG & CO. R. P. ERSKINE.

Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1862. se18 x511-1m

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago Sept. 18th, 1862. Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 15th.

First—Timber to be White or Burr Oak, green, sound and durable, not overgrown, or brash, and must be felled between the first of December and first of March next.

Second—Ties to be nine feet long, six inches thick, hewed or sawed on two parallel sides. Hewed Ties to be not less than eight inches face, at the narrowest place, and every fifth Tie not less than ten inches face. If sawed square edged, to be nine inches wide, and every fifth tie to be not less than twelve inches face. JOHN VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer. se18-x510-td

LUMBER, SHINGLE and LATH FOR SALE CHEAP. Wishing to close out my stock of Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber. I will SELL at REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine my Lumber, or send along your orders. Yard, corner of Polk and Beach Sts. S. G. D. HOWARD. se18-x499-2w

SALT! SALT! 20,000 Sacks Ground Alum, 14,000 " Turk's Island, On hand and arriving. For sale by PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 197 South Water street. se18-x522-3t

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever Cause, and always Successful as a Preventive Of all Diseases Peculiar to Females.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never-failing success, in most every case in correcting irregularities, relieving menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint the Whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint. The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Particular directions as to when they should not be taken accompany each box "after which admonition" the proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their mildness will prevent an injury to health. The ingredients composing the above Pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them.

Price—$1 per Box. Sold in Chicago, Wholesale and Retail, by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, H. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street, GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street, and W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.

LADIES: By sending seventy-five cents to the above agents through the Chicago Post Office, can have the Pills sent to any part of the city or country, (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Beware of a base counterfeit of these Pills. You can buy the counterfeit article at any price from 25 to 75 cents a box (dear at that.)

LADIES—Your lives and health are of too much value to be trifled with, besides being imposed upon with a worthless article. Therefore, any one offering you these Pills for less than one dollar a box, avoid them as you would poison. [illegible] (se18-x278)

TOILET SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, ENGLISH SOAPS, FRENCH SOAPS, AMERICAN SOAPS, Over 200 Varieties. All the well known and popular Soaps of Lowry, Low & Son, [illegible], Cleaver, Gosnell & Co., [illegible] OLD AND GENUINE. SMITH & DWYER, 92 & 94 Lake-st.

New Advertisements.

DUNHAM'S COMMISSION SUGAR HOUSE, Nos. 81 & 83 South Water street, Corner of State. Now in store and in transit, for sale on Commission, which must be sold,
300 bbls N. Y. Steam Sugar Refinery Bee Hive Syrup,
300 bbls W Moller & Co Sugar House Syrup,
300 bbls W Moller & Co Extra Sugar House Syrup,
100 bbls W Moller & Co. Double Sugar House Syrup,
200 bbls Moller's, Hogg & Martin Steam Refined Syrup.
se18-x504-3t J. H. DUNHAM.

NOTICE. WHEREAS, Rubber Boots and Shoes manufactured in Foreign Countries, have been and are still being introduced and sold in the UNITED STATES, in direct violation of the Patent Laws: Therefore, be it known to all who may import, purchase, or sell, such Rubber Boots or Shoes, within the limits of the United States, that it is the intention and determination of the GOODYEAR SHOE ASSOCIATION, To prosecute to the fullest extent, all persons so violating said Patent Laws. By order of the Association, JOHNSON LETSON, E. S. CONVERSE, } Comm. Boston, Aug. 13, 1862. sep1-x16-2tow-net-3w

BUY The P. P. Stewart Cook. [se17-x198-3tnet]

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. Cooley, Farwell & Co., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago consisting of DOMESTICS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.) Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS, Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American other brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS, A full assortment. Yankee Notions Hosiery SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 300 feet—the largest west of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods. N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION. sep3-x78 3m net

JUST PUBLISHED, "THE FIRST LOVE DREAM." A New Song by HENRY C. WORK, Author of "Kingdom Coming," "Uncle Joe's Hail Columbia," &c. PRICE........25 CENTS. ROOT & CADY.

NEW WAR SONG, FATHER ABRAHAM'S REPLY TO THE 600,000. Adapted and partly composed by GEORGE F. ROOT. PRICE, 25 CENTS. ☞ Steinway Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Melodeons constantly on hand at factory prices. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago. se11-x343-6tnet

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street. au29-x13-3m-net

UNRIVALLED STOCK. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74, 76 LAKE STREET, Importers and Jobbers of DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS, BUCKSKIN GOODS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, PRINTS, DELAINES, &c., &c, Offer a Splendid Assortment of Dry Goods and Notions Generally, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Goods Cheerfully Shown and Orders Carefully Filled. [se16-x488-4tnet]

BUY The "Stewart Parlor" Stove. [se17-x490-3tnet]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be bought East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 17 Lake street, Chicago. my18-1dy

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 121 LAKE STREET.

New Advertisements.

CROCKERY CHINA, GLASSWARE SILVER PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CUTLERY, &C. At Wholesale and Retail. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 Lake Street. se16-x469-4tnet

BUY The P. P. Stewart Cook. [se17-x198-3tnet]

PRINTS, DOMESTICS, 5,000 Packages DRY GOODS, At Less than Eastern Value. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 & 42 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OFFER TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE TRADE THE Largest Stock of DRY GOODS West of New York, comprising all the newest and most attractive goods of the season, all of which will be sold at prices much under Eastern value. CASH BUYERS Will here find a splendid stock that will pay them well to examine.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock in the Market. WARRANTED GOODS Now in store, which the trade will do well to examine before buying elsewhere. Davis, Sawyer & Co, No. 42 LAKE STREET. se6-x281-1mnet

COTTON YARN, CARPET WARP, BAGS, BATTING, AND EVERY GRADE OF DOMESTIC GOODS, By the package or otherwise. For sale at LOWEST PRICES by BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street. se16-x470-4tnet

BUY The "Stewart Parlor" Stove. [se17 x493 3tnet]

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES. Carbon Oils of Best Brands. With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices East, we can and will sell as low as they can be purchased East. "Dithridge's" XX Lamp Chimneys that will stand the heat and frost, always on hand. Get the genuine. au16-[illegible]

WHOLESALE ONLY. LAMPS! LAMPS! Oils, Oils, Oils, Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils, AXLE GREASE. Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimneies, FOUR TO A POUND. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET. se28-61-1aip

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Ætna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to GLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. [illegible]

FIRST CLASS CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP. Before returning to Colorado, I desire to sell a large quantity of INSIDE, RIVER & SUBURBAN PROPERTY In Chicago, on advantageous terms to purchasers. JOHN EVANS. Inquire at the Office, 51½ Clark street, up-stairs. se11-x482-1w

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with [illegible]. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principles. All goods in our line WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 102 West Lake Street. [illegible]

NURSING BOTTLE. No Metal in its Construction. Imitating exactly the natural supply. Adopted by the physicians of the West, and are for sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET. Nearly every article required for housekeeping [illegible] SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, [illegible] VAN SCHAACK'S, [illegible]

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, [illegible] VAN SCHAACK'S.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

THE PEACE PARTY.

The political contest this fall will be practically between the peace party and the war party, for whatever be the number of the War Democrats who may support the pro-slavery ticket, they do not control the party, nor even exercise a mitigating influence upon it. The platforms and candidates are inveterately opposed to the war, and the policy which they intend to inaugurate if they succeed, is that of the speediest truce and compromise with Jeff. Davis. For this reason they threw Col. Dickey overboard at the Springfield Convention. For this reason they put into their platform six resolutions denouncing the Government to a half of one condemning the rebellion. For this reason their representatives in Congress voted and spoke against every bill for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, against the confiscation bill, against the bill disfranchising such perjurers as Breckinridge, Slidell and Wigfall; against every measure for bringing the rebel leaders to punishment.

It becomes us, therefore, to inquire whether peace is possible. What would be the result of a cessation of hostilities? Can it be supposed that a people, regardless of oaths and obligations under a constitution, would be observant of treaties under a separate government? By no means. Yet, if we could suppose them trustworthy, what treaty would it be possible to make? First, as to boundaries—what would become of the border States, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri? One half of each are probably lovers and one half haters of the Union. We can neither resign our own friends to a government which they fear and loathe, nor can we leave them to be torn by anarchy. Here is a *casus belli* full blown, before we have finished the first article of a treaty. What is to be done with the Territories? The war had its origin in the demand of the slaveholders for the privilege of carrying their "institutions" into Kansas, Utah, New Mexico, etc. Anticipating a speedy victory in the aEst they sent an invading force to take possession of the whole of New Mexico, and in their Congress they adopted a resolve declaring all the territory south of Kansas and Utah to be a part of the Confederate States. They also sent their emissaries into the Indian Territory to bring as many of the tribes over to their side as possible, and to expel or exterminate the remainder. Are we so humbled, so punished, so abject, that we can buy peace at the cost of two hundred millions of acres of American soil? The rebels are not yet prepared to take less. Indeed, some of the bolder ones are making pretensions to Kansas also, and if we are going to surrender the rest we may as well throw that in. Why make two bites of a cherry?

Supposing these questions comfortably settled, we come upon the broad sea of our difficulties—the navigation of the Mississippi, the treatment of Northern citizens in the South, (whom it has been customary to hang, flog, or tar and feather, as a part of the "sacred rights" of the aborigines,) the fugitive slave controversy, the national debt, and finally, the great and over-topping question, Which shall be the master principle on the continent, freedom or slavery? Each of these problems contains the germ of a flourishing war. After much word wrangling, the argument of the sword would again be resorted to, and we should be forced to fight it out at last, with many new disadvantages, the chief of which would be the acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States. If we could conceive it possible ever to negotiate a treaty with the rebel government, the hour of *their* triumph is not the time to think of it.

We are in the condition of one who holds a savage dog by the ears. If we loose our hold he will pin us by the throat. There can be no peace till traitors shall lay down their arms, or be dispersed at the cannon's mouth.

ADJUTANT GENERAL FULLER.

We observe that two or three little sheets in this State never lose an opportunity to have a fling at Adjutant General Fuller. They allege no facts of omission or commission for which he is answerable; but content themselves with general declaration and wholesale denunciation. In reply, we have only this to say: After Gov. Yates, no man in Illinois has done so much, such arduous and such acceptable work for the loyal cause, as General Fuller. He went at his new duties unwillingly and hesitatingly, not because he was disinclined to make personal sacrifices, but because he modestly distrusted his ability to discharge them with credit to himself and profit to the State. He found his department in confusion and disorder; he lacked experience in military affairs; and he was without efficient aid; but a week's devotion of his fine practical mind to the study of what he had to do, opened the way for him; and we dare assert that in all the loyal States no man, in a place corresponding to his, has done the work that devolved upon him. He has done it, too, so carefully, intelligently, and patriotically, that there can be no complaint. It is impossible to overestimate the value of his services to the State and to the Union. General Fuller has purchased this praise at the cost of his health, of his social comfort and of his domestic inclinations—a fact that makes the praise doubly deserved. We are sure that the people of Illinois will remember him when a faithful, large hearted and patriotic public servant is needed to carry out their will. In the meantime, let his detractors howl.

THE CROWNING ERROR.

The crowning error of the Government is, not that it appointed "educated military men"—West Point graduates—to the command of our armies; but that, when these men proved their incapacity, it did not at once and summarily remove them to make way for their successors, to be proved in their turn. The natural course for the President and his Cabinet in the hour of danger was to turn to these very men; prudence demanded, the country expected, and the Government did it. But here is the fault—the supposition that every graduate of the Military Academy was fit for an important and responsible command—an error so grievous that it has cost the country more than five hundred millions of money and the lives of more than one hundred thousand men. The root of the evil is in the belief that Generals—by Generals we mean great commanders—are made, not born. Not one has been made since the world began. The genius for command is as much a part of the natural endowment of the successful General, as the sense of harmony and time is the gift of him who excels in music; and it is just as much impossible to make a successful commander out of one who lacks this fundamental and natural qualification, as for a pupil, who is insensible to time and harmony, to be educated into a Mozart or Beethoven. No culture can confer upon anybody the quick eye, the instantaneous judgment, the power of weighing force and resistance, the capability of instant and decisive action, the correct topographical sense, and the moral power necessary for a Turenne or a Napoleon. Where these gifts are congenital, cultivation will improve and strengthen them and subordinate them in their proper order and relation; but all the professors that ever taught cannot create them. Hence, when the boy who went to West Point without them graduates, the honors conferred upon him by reason of his technical studies are no evidence that he ought ever to rise higher than a captain of a company or a colonel of a regiment—no matter what the extent of his theoretical acquirements. Most military graduates of the Academy are well learned in the details of their profession—the branches which qualify them for places in the engineering or ordnance departments of the army, and for drill masters of regiments and companies. They can calculate the explosive force of powder, the force and velocity of projectiles, the advantages gained by the use of rifled guns and conical shot, in preference to the smooth-bore and the spherical ball. They know fortification as a science, whether field or permanent; they study and master the duties of the quartermasters and commissaries offices; they are familiar with the construction and defense of camps, and can mathematically determine, and no doubt correctly, most military questions that mathematics can solve. But most of their studies are technical and preparatory, that hardly do more toward making a commander, than a knowledge of the construction of a piano or a violin will do toward making a musician. They may create and organize armies; but to conquer with them is quite another thing—a thing which the schools cannot teach. These are the facts that the Administration has forgotten and these are unquestionably the cause of all our woes. By and by the reform will come, and the Great Commander will be found.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

General Butler has organized, in New Orleans, a regiment of colored men, and it is the unanimous testimony of the General and all the officers under his command that they are capital soldiers in all that relates to drill and discipline, and that they will fight! General Butler is of the opinion that with 20,000 whites and the privilege of enlisting 50,000 blacks, he could crush the rebellion in the Cotton States in just ninety days. We do not doubt it. General Hunter told a gentleman in New York, only a few days ago, that if permitted to accept, arm and feed the men of color who would come to him if sure of protection, he could reduce the State of South Carolina to obedience, or make it a desert in a single short campaign. These officers have had near contact with the rebellion and its cause; they know the cure for the existing evils, and are in perfect accord. Every man of common sense believes that they are right; yet a class of our people, more careful of slavery than of the lives of our loyal soldiers, object to the policy that they would adopt. One hundred thousand farmers' boys and mechanics from the North are acting as *negroes' substitutes* in the field to-day. Has not that thing, in the face of the testimony that Butler and Hunter offer, gone about far enough? Abraham Lincoln, what say you?

Col. Grierson's Fight.

Our Memphis correspondent sends the following account of Col Grierson's recent fight with the rebels near Coldwater:

"The rebels having become troublesome south of this city, on the route of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, Gen. Smith proceeded some days ago in that direction for the purpose of checking their depredations. The advance was under Col. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois, of whose proceedings and of an engagement with the enemy, in which he took twenty-one prisoners and sent them to this city, we have already given an account. On Monday, Col. Grierson, with 370 men, came up with the enemy beyond Coldwater, near Cockrum's Cross Roads. They were a portion of Jackson's and Pinson's cavalry, and a number of infantry, amounting, according to the statement of prisoners taken, to 800 or 1,000 men. They were well posted and commenced the attack, but were driven two and a half miles through heavy timber. In the affair forty-one of the enemy were killed and between seventy and eighty wounded, according to statements from themselves, four prisoners were taken and several horses captured. Grierson had one man killed and four wounded.

"That night Col. Grierson camped between the cross roads and Hernando, remained during Wednesday in Hernando. The next morning, Thursday, he moved in the direction of Coldwater, and came upon the enemy's pickets at Coldwater bridge, behind which they lay in force. They fired the bridge, but moved off, and the bridge was so far saved that, after some repairs, the federals crossed. The enemy retired as they advanced, and Col. Grierson entered Senatobia, where he burned the railroad depot and contents and three railway cars. Besides these operations, scattered parties of guerillas were come up with and dispersed.

"While these events were proceeding, the main body of the federals, under Gen. Smith, destroyed the railroad bridge over the Coldwater, some eight miles beyond Hernando, and tore up a portion of the railroad track, by which means the railway communication of the enemy with Hernando is completely destroyed. On Friday the command of General Smith returned to Memphis, having, at the merest trivial loss to themselves, and fighting much superior numbers, done much to check the operations by which the secessionists have been annoying the country below us, and to cripple their means of doing further mischief. The conduct of the expedition is highly honorable to Gen. Smith and the troops who were under his command. Col. Grierson, in the advance, rendered valuable service, his active operations and sleepless vigilance were apparent in the whole of the important portion of the proceedings committed to his charge."

One of the Twentieth Michigan Murdered.

This fine Michigan regiment, under Colonel Williams, arrived at Washington on Wednesday night of last week, and marched through the town by moonlight, on its way to Burnside's army. As the regiment was resting near the penitentiary, some villain shot one of the members of the regiment dead as he stood in the ranks. The shot came from a neighboring cornfield, and two notorious rebel sympathisers who were seen to emerge from it soon after the horrible deed was done, were arrested on the charge of murder.

Sick and Wounded at New York.

The New York *Evening Post* says that more than 6,000 sick and wounded men (most of them convalescents) have arrived at that port, from Washington and vicinity during the past month. Many of these men have been for weeks in hospital at Alexandria and elsewhere, and they were removed to make room for the dangerously wounded in the recent battles. The old cases have been wholly cleared out, and the present occupants of the hospitals near the capital are principally wounded men.

A Shrewd Rebel Trick.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the rebels at Lexington have published a bogus edition of that paper, wherein it is stated that Washington City is in the hands of the rebels, proclaims that there is not the faintest hope for the federal cause, and exhorts all who have been loyal to give up every thought of further resistance, and submit, as good citizens, to the constitution and laws of the Southern Confederacy.

MAHONY ACCEPTS.—D. A. Mahony accepts the nomination for Congress, made by the Democrats of the Dubuque district. In a letter dated in the "Old Capitol Prison," he says he "hopes to be transferred from the 'Old Capitol' to the 'New Capitol.'" We guess he wont. The Davenport *News*, McGregor *Times*, and the Ottumwa *Mercury*, three leading Democratic papers in Iowa, are down on Mahony's nomination.

KILLED WITHOUT BEING HIT.—Colonel Geo W. Pratt, of the Ulster, N. Y., regiment died at Albany on Friday. He was brought from the battle-field in Virginia, suffering from the concussion of a cannon ball, which paralyzed, without hitting him. He was a young man of great promise, had been a State Senator, and held the degree of L.L. D. from a German University.

CALIFORNIA SENATOR.—It is understood that T. W. Parke, Esq., of San Francisco, a staunch Republican, and a gentleman of fine abilities, will be chosen by the legislature of California to the Senate of the United States, in place of Hon. Milton S. Latham, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

☞ Mason, the confederate commissioner to England, has given up his mission as a bad job, and is now rusticating in Scotland. He has evidently arrived at the conclusion that it is useless to persist, at present, in importuning her majesty's government to recognize the Southern States.

BOSTON'S QUOTA.—We learn from the Boston *Journal* that there is still a deficiency of 4,300 men in the quota of that city. From this fact the *Journal* argues, and very sensibly, that something has got to be done, and that very speedily, or a draft must take place.

SERVED RIGHT.—Pearson Hall, a ship owner in Liverpool, who has been active in running the American blockade, has suspended payment in consequence of difficulties in realizing returns from the "chivalry."

RELIGIOUS WAR MEETINGS.

Emancipation Meeting at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 13, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A meeting was held in this city last evening to take measures for memorialising the President in favor of proclamation of emancipation. Addresses were made in favor of the measure by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, and [illegible] Wiltse, and F. E. Bissell, esqrs., two of our most prominent lawyers, and by D. C. Cram, esq., in opposition. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial, and another to draw up a series of resolutions, both to report at an adjourned meeting, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst.

This is a hard field for anti-slavery labor, but truth is gaining ground. The place is rank with secessionism—not so rampant since the arrest of Mahony, the editor of the *Herald*—but there are some sterling patriots nevertheless. The great meeting of Christians in Bryan Hall in your city will do great good. It has already aroused considerable feeling, and it is to be hoped will result in the holding of numerous town and county meetings in the Northwestern States.

Would it not be well for your delegation to Washington to delay a little and give time for towns and counties to elect representatives to accompany them to Washington. The appearance of fifty or one hundred earnest men from the great, free, warlike Northwest, in which is Mr. Lincoln's home, at the presidential mansion on such an errand, could not but make an impression. The pro-slavery and border State men are continually pouring their views into the President's ears, and it is high time for the freemen of this section to speak.

AN IOWAN.

MEETING AT ABINGDON, ILL.

ABINGDON, Knox county, Ill., Monday, Sept. 15th, 1862.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

Please give the following resolution an insertion in the TRIBUNE, it being the unanimous voice of the North Illinois Conference of the M. P. Church, representing a membership of 1,500 persons:

WHEREAS the convention of Christian men, held in Chicago, requested the co-operation of all Christians in urging upon the President of the United States the immediate emancipation of all the slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That we fully coincide with the memorial of said convention; and further, that we urge upon the President a full acknowledgement of the manhood of the colored race, by employing them in whatever way they can best serve the country in this the hour of its peril.

C. GRAY, President.

EDWARD SELLON, Secretary.

Shall the Soldiers Vote?

PEORIA, Sept. 15, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am a constant reader of your valuable journal, and have read with pleasure the discussion it has recently presented to the public on the question, Shall our soldiers be allowed to vote in the coming election? Still it seems to me that the whole truth lies in a nutshell, as has been indicated by your correspondent in Mattoon. The organic law is made to regulate the ordinary working of our political society. No attempt is made to provide for those exceptional and abnormal contingencies which are always liable to arrive, for the simple reason that it is clearly not within the province of finite minds to forecaste all the possible combinations which the varied interests of society may assume in a period of convulsion. This is the great and inseparable, as well as insuperable disadvantage under which a popular constitution has always and must forever labor. It must, however, be always borne in mind that as the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, so so it is with the human. As the spirit is higher than the flesh, so is the animus which calls any man into life more sacred than the letter in which it seeks to clothe itself. He who in a blind adherence to the letter would sacrifice the spirit of the fundamental law might make an excellent slave—he is unworthy the high functions of a freeman.

It cannot be denied that the whole spirit of our constitution would be more completely violated—nay, desecrated—if the immense number of our citizens now in the field should, under existing circumstances, be disfranchised than if the whole fabric of its letter were torn into a thousand shreds and scattered to the winds of heaven. A clear perception of this truth on the one side of the English channel and a failure to perceive it on the other has made all the difference between well regulated English liberty and French despotism.

Why, the wheels of our national government had scarcely been set in motion before that great party, which has always clung most tenaciously to the letter of the law, acknowledgly violated it on a mere question of expediency. And there is one portion at least who believes it to have been the wisest step that party ever took.

Look for one moment, then, at the momentous issue wrapped in this question, and the hardest headed political pharisee in the State cannot stand at the corner and demand an adherence to the letter, if, indeed, that letter disfranchises the army.

If our volunteers had been (pardon the Hibernianism) drafted men—so as not to disturb the relative strength of contending parties—the question would be one of little public interest—a mere speculative stock fit only for politicians to invest in.

But it is far otherwise. Nor can language easily exaggerate the importance of the questions really pending between these parties.

Stripped of all disguises, it is a question of life and death—not only for us but for the nation. It needs no prophet to foresee that should the arm of this young giant be paralyzed by faction—and should it be wheeled into line with the confederacy, the revolution has been accomplished, and the dome of our political edifice been crowned with a negro in chains.

This is a question which should admit—which can admit—of no hesitation.

Your correspondent at Mattoon has, I think, clearly shown that in collecting the will of the army no violence need be done to the letter of the law. But if violence be required, then the cowardly hand that would hesitate at such violence would never hesitate at the violence needed to turn the stone from our Savior's tomb.

I. V.

A Proclamation of Freedom.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you allow me space in your columns to answer briefly one single argument urged against an immediate proclamation of emancipation? The question is now treated by all loyal men, from the president down, as merely one of expediency, if it will help us in this war. Then the right to make such proclamation is scarcely questioned. But there are those pretending to be loyal and willing to see slavery crushed if it will bring strength to our cause, who urge that such a proclamation would be useless, because it would be ineffectual for the purpose of freeing slaves. That the government would appear ridiculous in proclaiming slaves free when the slaves are far beyond its reach or power. How, they ask, can a proclamation free a slave? This, if not a dishonest, is at least a frivolous quibble. A proclamation cannot directly and instantly free slaves as a matter of fact, but it can make them free *dejure*. It can lift them out of the condition of slavery and make them as truly freemen as the bravest soldier in prison. It can promise them actual freedom and give them the same guarantee of its protection that it gives any of its citizens. Would this be futile or ridiculous? Would there be nothing substantial in the proclamation of such a proviso by this government backed by an army of 1,000,000 soldiers in the field? The enunciation of such a policy would be regarded by all civilized nations as an act of the most momentous importance. It would give a double interest to this war. Thenceforth we would be fighting not only for the Union; but for the Union without the curse and peril of slavery. But aside from the effect it would have in our favor upon foreign nations, and the effect it would have to strengthen our government and give vigor to the war by satisfying the best friends of the government, what would be its effect on the slaves? Should they hear the promise and believe in its fulfillment the effect cannot be doubted. It would make us millions of friends in the midst of our enemies and not only grateful friends ready to do us a service when the opportunity should offer, but efficient allies on the alert to find opportunity to strike the common enemy and secure their freedom. But says the objector the slaves would not know of the proclamation until our victorious armies should carry the news, and then what need of a proclamation? We answer they would know it. The tidings would travel faster than ever our armies advanced—or retreated. They would be communicated through innumerable channels and in innumerable ways—industriously, purposely, involuntarily—in spite of any effort to keep them back. That which would be in every white man's mind, on every white man's tongue and every newspaper, North and South, could not be kept from the slaves, now more than ever alert and more than ever enjoying opportunity to see and hear and learn.

W. A. P.

Wisconsin Legislature.

In the SENATE, on the 15th, Senator Thorpe (Dem.) made a minority report against the right of the soldiers to vote. The bill to enable the militia and volunteers of the State, when in the service of the United States or of the State, to exercise the right of suffrage, was discussed at considerable length and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 18 to 9.

In the HOUSE, a resolution referring so much of the governor's message as referred to Indian outrages, to a select committee of seven, was adopted.

In the SENATE on the 16th, a bill was passed to empower towns, cities, incorporated villages and counties to raise money for the payment of bounties to volunteers. The bill to enable the militia and volunteers, when in the military service of the United States, or of the State, to exercise the right of suffrage, was discussed. Senators Canning and Heubschmann (Dems.) opposed the bill, and Messrs. Bean and Humphrey (Republicans), supported it. A vote was not reached.

KILLED THE NEXT DAY AFTER BEING MARRIED.—Deaths and severe wounds from the use of revolvers in the hands of soldiers are of daily occurrence. The other day, as a New York regiment was about to depart, a private carelessly discharged his pistol, killing a lady, wife of an officer who stood near. The lady had been married but the day before.

IMPORTANT ABOUT THE TAX LAW.

An Opinion by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1862.

A TAX ON MANUFACTURING GOODS.

The following correspondence is of great interest and importance to manufacturers:

TREASURY DEP'T., OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1862.

To the Hon. S. P. Chase, Sec'y of the Treasury:

SIR: I am daily in receipt of letters containing inquiries relative to the construction of the seventy-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt." The magnitude of the interest involved in these inquiries is such that I desire the opinion of the solicitor of the treasury, or other appropriate legal adviser of the department. The questions on which I ask advice are:

First: Will a manufacturer, who, previous to September 1, shall have removed goods or wares, otherwise liable to taxation, from the place or premises where manufactured, to another place, or to other premises in the same city or town, be therefore exempted from assessment on goods so removed?

Second: Will a manufacturer, who previous to September 1, shall have removed goods or wares otherwise liable to taxation, from the town or city where the manufactory is situated to another town or city, be thereby exempted from taxation on goods so removed? These questions assume that the manufacturer is the owner of the goods on the 1st of September. Should the opinion be that the manufacturer in the cases stated is exempt from taxation, I then desire to know whether a manufacturer of the articles mentioned in schedule C will, under the circumstances, be likewise exempt from taxation.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The solicitor of the treasury, to whom this letter was referred, returned the following answer:

TREASURY DEP'T, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, September 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to return the letter of the commissioners of internal revenue, dated August 3, 1862, asking the opinion of the solicitor of the treasury upon certain questions which is stated by the commissioner. By an inspection of the first paragraph of the section referred to, it will be perceived that there are several classes of merchandise which are made subject to duties: First, such as are produced and sold after the 1st day of September, 1862. Second, such as are manufactured or made and sold after that date. Third, such as are removed for consumption; and fourth, such as are removed for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States Territories thereof, after the same date.

It will also be perceived that, giving to the language employed in the description of the last two classes its widest signification, those classes would embrace goods removed for consumption in the one case, or for delivery in the other, whenever—"at whatever time"—they might have been manufactured, or, "from whatever place the removal might be made." The object of the last proviso of the section was to limit the effect of the language thus employed. This limitation has been made by providing that the duty shall apply only, first, to such articles as are manufactured on or after the day specified, in which case it is immaterial from what place the removal occurs; and, second, to such as are manufactured and "not removed from the place of manufacture" prior to that date; thus, in the latter case, rendering the place of manufacture the only one a removal from which will subject the goods to duty.

The remaining points which it will be necessary to consider in order to supply answers to the first two inquiries of the commissioner are, first: What is to be deemed the place of manufacture? and, second: What will amount to a removal from it? Upon the first point I am of opinion that by the expression, "the place of manufacture," Congress intended to designate the premises where the manufacture is carried on, together with the storerooms therewith connected, and not the town or city in which the manufacture is prosecuted. I do not conceive it to be essential that the place of storage be on the same lot, or even adjoining the lot on which the goods are actually produced; but it must be a place connected with the manufactory, and used, as to the goods in question, as a place of storage.

The other point, so far as it involves more than the mere fact of physical removals—if, indeed, it be anything more than a modification of the question just considered—is one, as it seems to me, of some difficulty. Ordinarily, the place of manufacture would be understood to be either the premises where the actual production occurs, or those commonly used for the storage of the goods produced. But suppose a manufacturer to send goods to a temporary place of deposit in the same town or city with his manufactory, but for storage only, and perhaps for the mere purpose of avoiding the duty imposed by the act; or suppose a manufacturer, who, besides disposing of his wares at wholesale, has in the same town or city with his manufactory an establishment where he sells them at retail, to send some of his goods to such retail establishments for sale; would the removal in the one case or the other thus supposed be such a one as is contemplated in the proviso referred to?

I think that in the last case stated it would be so, and that in the former it would not.

But again, suppose a manufacturer never to make sale of his wares to his manufactory, but to have connected therewith in some distant town or city a place of storage and sale to which he has sent goods—or suppose a manufacturer to send to such distant place, merely for storage or to avoid the payment of duty, a portion of his goods—would the removal in either or both of these cases be such as, if occurring before the 1st of September, to exempt the goods from duty? As I have stated, I consider this a question not without difficulty, but I incline to the opinion that in both cases the removal must, under ordinary circumstances, be held to be complete.

I am of opinion that it would be too wide a latitude of construction to consider a storehouse in a distant town or city as, under ordinary circumstances, embraced within the description of the "place of manufacture." What I have written will indicate my views as clearly as I am prepared to state them upon the first two inquiries propounded.

As to the last inquiry, I have to say that, besides the seeming impropriety of adopting a construction which would impose a duty upon one class of goods, while another class equally bound in natural justice to pay duty, should be exempted, I conceive that the proviso under consideration applies as well to articles enumerated in schedule C, as to those mentioned in seventy-five; the proviso is general, and applies to all articles upon which a duty is imposed by this act. The burdens imposed upon the articles mentioned in schedule C are not the less "duties" that they are imposed by way of requiring the articles to be "stamped." I am, therefore, of opinion that the same rule must apply to the articles enumerated in schedule C as applies to those mentioned in section seventy-five.

With high respect,

EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor.

FROM MINNESOTA.

More Indian Murders—The Chippewa Emeute.

[From the St. Paul Press, 13th.]

News was received in this city yesterday of Indian depredations and murders in the town of Butternut Valley, Blue Earth county, between New Ulm and Mankato, and only ten miles from the latter place. The names of the persons killed are Messrs. Jones, Davis, Williams and Edwards; and another person—a Mr Lewis—was badly wounded.

These people were residents of the vicinity in which they were killed, and were among the prominent citizens. They had previously removed their families, and had themselves gone back to secure their crops, supposing the Indians were at least fifty miles away.

This affair occurred less than one mile from the place where Capt Dane's company were stationed for the protection of the neighborhood. Two different parties of them having been seen, one numbering seven and the other twelve, and we are glad to learn that Captain Dane's company is after them.

Of course this event has created another great panic up the Minnesota Valley, and the frontier settlers can never be induced to return to their homes till the whole Indian race have been either killed or driven from the State. These "vermin," as Col. Sibly calls them, are not fit to live upon the face of the earth, and the sooner they are totally extinguished as a race, the sooner one of the greatest of all nuisances will be abated.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Col. Sibley writes on the 11th inst. that a christian Indian, named Simon, came into his camp under a flag of truce, escorting a German woman and three children, who escaped through his aid. He states that the Indians decamped on Wednesday morning, and went up to a point near Lac qui Parle, twelve miles above Yellow Medicine, and would leave their families there, and prepare to meet Col. Sibley's force in battle. No reply has been received from Little Crow. The man Simon does not believe the Indians will come back to fight, and says they are divided in opinion as to whether they will go to Missouri or to the Red River. Simon mentions the departure of the party of Indians who committed the late murders near Mankato.

[From the Press, 14th.]

THE CHIPPEWA EMEUTE.

The news received from the Chippewa agency, night before last and yesterday, in regard to the settlement of matters between Commissioner Dole and Hole-in-the-Day, excites most unpleasant apprehensions.

It would seem from the letter of Gen. Dole that Hole-in-the-Day continually evaded meeting the commissioner, under one pretext and another for some days, till he had collected all his warriors, and then sought, by surrounding the commissioner and his escort, to intimidate and coerce him into his measures. Both his language and manner were highly disrespectful and insolent.

They were continually stealing cattle and committing other depredations upon the whites. They even went so far as to rob the messengers, sent to them with dispatches, of their horses and equipments, making them return on foot. They were so bold as to do this sometimes before the face of the commissioner and the soldiers, seemingly bent upon provoking our soldiers to fire upon them.

Gen. Dole, with Col. Thompson, and their escort, left the Agency on Friday morning and are expected to reach this city to-night, having given up all further attempts to come to an amicable understanding. It is said he told them that their annuities would cease unless they speedily dispersed and stopped their robberies.

It will be seen by the proceeding that the legislature has taken the subject in hand, and appointed a commission, consisting of Hon. David Cooper, Hon. Henry M. Rice, E. A. C. Hatch, and Rev. F. Ayer, together with the governor, to instantly repair to Crow Wing and see what can be done to settle these difficulties. These gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Rice, who is at Bayfield, started in a special train last evening, to fulfil their appointment, and were to travel all night. They will probably arrive at their destination this evening.

Judge Lawrence's Address.

WARREN COUNTY, September 12, 1862.

To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois:

A convention held in Monmouth on the 11th inst., and to which all were invited "who are in favor of sustaining the State and national administrations, and for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the war for the defeat of traitors and the extinction of treason," has thought proper to place me in nomination as your representative in the next Congress. The nomination was not solicited by me, but I accept it. As the shortness of the time to elapse before the day of election will render it impossible to give the district a very thorough canvass, I deem it proper to issue a brief address.

We are at the darkest hour of our country's fortunes. A rebellion more causeless and more wicked than any recorded in the annals of man, is seeking to destroy our national life. It has been conducted with a deadly and concentrated enemy to which we have opposed only a spasmodic and irresolute activity. The result to-day is a beleaguered capital and a rebel army north of the Potomac. At such a crisis in our country's fate all party combinations and party considerations must disappear. In the presence of such national calamity cold indeed must be the heart and narrow the intellect of that man who knows any party save the party of his country.

In coming before you, therefore, to ask you for your suffrages, I am not to be considered as occupying a merely partisan position. I desire to be regarded as representing this single principle, to wit: The prosecution of the war with all the means permitted by the laws of civilized warfare until the rebellion is completely crushed, the Union of the States restored, the authority of the constitution and laws re-established over all our territory and all our citizens, and the fomenters and leaders of the rebellion condignly punished. To avoid misapprehension, I should further add, that all questions relating to the slave or other property of the rebels, I would decide with exclusive reference to the attainment of these objects, and I recognize the seizure of the slaves of rebels as a blow at the rebellion in its most vulnerable point. When these great objects shall have been accomplished we can all fall back, if we desire, to our respective party ranks.

And when I speak to you of the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is completely crushed, I use the words in their full significance, without reservations or conditions. I can conceive no possible emergency in which I would have the government entertain the thought of peace before the complete subjugation of the rebels. I trust in God that His mysterious Providence has no darker hour in store for us than to-day. But if it be otherwise, if indeed the incompetency, or the accursed jealousies, of our military leaders are to lead us still farther down the Valley of Humiliation, we must still bate no jot of heart or hope, nor swerve for a single moment from our sacred purpose. It is by passing through such a season of trial as this that we learn our true temper as a people. A hundred years of merely material prosperity, like that enjoyed by us before the breaking out of the rebellion, would do less to establish for us a true title to greatness on the pages of future history than the power to march through this solemn national crisis with unblanched cheek and unfaltering steps. The man who, at any time would talk to us of peace on any terms short of complete victory over rebellion, we should proclaim a traitor; but him who should avail himself of this hour of our humiliation to urge the impossibility of conquering the rebels, we should hold a traitor doubly dyed. I entertain no particle of doubt as to our power ultimately to subdue the rebellion, but if we are to fail, if indeed our race is run, and the sun of our national life is about to set, though it may set in clouds and darkness, let it, my countrymen, not go down in dishonor. Let us not show ourselves degenerate sons of a noble ancestry. Let us not be recreant to the one hundred thousand gallant dead whose mutilated corpses have strewn the battle-fields of this war. Let us freely dedicate to the suppression of this unholy rebellion whatever we have and whatever we are. Let it be our immutable resolve that either the rebels or the government as our fathers made it, must control our entire country.

Doubt not that we can restore the Union, but remember also that even if we cannot, if a southern confederacy is to be established, either they or we must be the dominant power upon this continent, and that the only course consistent with our present honor and our future prosperity and peace lies in the prosecution of this war until our superiority is demonstrated beyond all doubt or cavil. The path of honor is to us the path of safety. The ship so richly freighted with the promises of our own safety and the hopes of Republican freedom throughout the world, must either be carried triumphantly throughout this storm, or it must go down, as the Cumberland went down in the waters of Hampton Roads, with its honored flag still flying, and its guns still pouring out their shot as they slowly sank into the waves.

But if we are true to ourselves there is no reason to fear such a termination of this struggle. Our cause is as just as any that ever nation fought for. We have with us both the material and the moral strength, and if we will do but half our duty, and postpone all private, personal and party considerations to the single object of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, our success is as certain as any event in the future can be.

As a bitter enemy of secession in all its shapes and disguises, and an unconditional advocate of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, I respectfully offer myself for your suffrages.

CHAS. B. LAWRENCE.

The Excitement at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from Chambersburg, under date of the 12th, says:

Chambersburg last night saw its darkest hour since the old Indian days, when it was a frontier settlement. The town had flattered itself that day that all probability of the rebels entering Hagerstown and coming this way was past, and residents of that place who had fled here for safety, prepared to return on the morning news that the enemy were leaving Frederick City by the eastern route. Early in the afternoon, however, possibilities were suggested by telegraph from Hagerstown that a force might visit there, and at 5 o'clock the telegraph operator hurriedly stated that the rebels were entering the other end of the town, and then cut the wires. Consternation sueceded.

Presently arrived a gentleman, who, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, had seen the enemy, from 5,000 to 10,000 strong, thirteen miles from Hagerstown, and advancing that way. This was a confirmation, and capped the climax. He was reported to have conversed with some rebels, who said they were going "to mape Pennsylvania howl." The discomfort was at its heighth. Chambersburg was to be the recipient of their favors, and they might be expected this morning. Faces were anxious, and the streets were alive with groups discussing the probabilities of rebel conduct. The fact of their having behaved civilly in Maryland proved nothing. It was a slave State, and was considered as their own soil. The question was, what would they do in the country of their avowed enemies?

There were no means of resisting their reported force. But four companies of citizens had been formed, and four times their number capable of bearing arms, had neglected to enroll themselves, considering either that the enemy would not come, or, undisciplined as the residents of Chambersburg were, it would be useless to offer resistance without the aid of a large body of trained soldiers. Of these, there existed but the remnant of Col. Murphey's regiment, numbering only 300 men, who arrived on Sunday from their late battlefields in Virginia. This want of preparation has exhibited itself in all the southern towns and villages of the State, and nothing but deeds of violence on the part of the rebels will convince Pennsylvania citizens that it will be necessary to arouse and defend their homes from fire and their families from brutality. A certain amount of plunder they expect, but have taken care to remove specie from the banks and goods from the stores. Horses will be driven off on the first alarm.

It is odd that far less anxiety was exhibited by women than by men. They sat tranquilly on their door steps, and only the older ones appeared desirous of leaving. The young ones had heard that Southerners were gentlemanly, and often good looking. Female curiosity was excited and anticipated no harm. The girls, therefore, were as lively as at a strawberry festival and trotted about with supreme indifference. "I just feel like laughing all the time," was the remark of one maiden, which well illustrated the sentiment of the rest.

Morning at last has come. Nearly every one has passed a sleepless night, and those who did not sit up chiefly slept in their clothing, ready at a moment's notice to rise.

One hundred and twenty of Murphy's men, under Capt. Lane, with a company of citizens, have returned from picket duty and seen no one. A man has arrived in a wagon at Hagerstown, who left there at six last evening, and reports no rebels there, and the public pulse is calmed. But the train at last arrives, bringing passengers from Hagerstown, who saw the camp fires of the rebels last night at Benevola, seven miles beyond, and the fever again rises. They are reported in large force, and a company of Russell's Union cavalry had a skirmish yesterday at Booneville with two companies of their scouts. Being outnumbered, they fled, with one killed and one wounded, to Shepherdstown. There seems but little doubt that the occupation of Hagerstown is intended, and then an advance hither. Extra cars are provided, and passengers leave for Harrisonburg in crowds. I give the news up to eight o'clock, and shall soon depart elsewhere. From the report of 10,000 being the excess of the force seen near Hagerstown, the enemy is doubtless advancing into Pennsylvania in several columns, intending to concentrate at some given point. A division of the troops enables each corps to readily find provisions in the district through which it passes. Were the army undivided, it could not hardly accomplish this.

Report of Deaths in the U. S. Hospital "Mound City, Ill., for the week Ending Sept. 13, 1862.

Charles Clouse, private, co A, 46th Ill., Sept. 8th; diarrhea and tuberculosis.

Chas. M. Tribou, seaman receiving ship Maria Denning, Sept 8th; chronic.

George Glover, private, co B, 2d Wis., Sept. 9th; general debility.

William Scott, private, co D, 71st Ill., Sept. 9th; typhoid fever.

Isaac Medeker, private, co H, 18th Ind., Sept. 9th; chronic diarrhea.

Daniel Wh[illegible], private, co I, 11th Wis., Sept. 10th; dysentery.

Chas. A. Emerson, seaman, gunboat Cincinnati, Sept. 10th; typhoid fever.

Wm. Prowe, seaman, gunboat Cincinnati, Sept. 11th; delirium tremens.

Wm. Chase private, co D, 71st Ill., Sept. 11th; acute dysentery.

Mark A. Warren, private, co F, 71st Ill., Sept. 11th; typhoid fever.

James Graham, seaman, tug Dauntless, Sept. 12th; congestive chills.

The above is from the 7th to the 13th, inclusive.

The number of cases treated during this week 760.

E. C. FRANKLIN Brigade Surgeon U. S. V.

A CONNECTICUT PIRATE.—John N. Maffit, the commander of the pirate ship Florida, which is reported as lying at Nassau, N. P., was brought up in Salem, Conn. He is a son of John N. Maffit, the well known Methodist revival preacher.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* is assured that the freighting business on the New York Central and Great Western Railroads was never before so good as during the present season, and says that "a great many car loads of cotton, tobacco, and other products of the 'sunny South,' are finding their way to an eastern market, over these roads, each day."

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—This road is now earning at a rate more than sufficient to pay the interest on the whole of the first mortgage bonds. The extension of the road to Green Bay is being pushed with vigor, and although the call for more men to recruit our armies interferes somewhat with the work, in rendering it difficult to procure laborers, yet the company entertain no doubt of having the road completed to Green Bay by the last of September.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Appleton *Crescent* says that "the railroad is graded to Fort Howard, and that the track is being rapidly laid. At Depere about five miles are banded with iron, while in this city the iron horse has passed through the corporate limits, and at the rate the iron is being put down we will soon be able to welcome Northern Wisconsin's growing metropolis to the circle of civilization and progress."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following were the receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending Sept. 13, 1862:

Passengers	$32 673.96¾
Freight and live stock	24,169 73
Mails and sundries	1,294.07
Total	$58,155.75¾
Corresponding week of last year	$49,019 15¾
Increase	$9,136.60

Extraordinary Forgery by the Clerk of a United States Marshal.

[From the New York Times, 16th.]

It is reported that a young man who has been employed as a clerk in the private office of Marshal Murray has recently departed very suddenly in consequence of unpleasant inquiries which were about to be made as to a check for $750 presented by him in the name of the marshal at one of our banks, the check being a forgery. It is also reported that an examination showed other forgeries out of which the young man had realized about $1,200.

It is also said that on the day when the forgery was discovered a person presented to Mr. Cisco, the assistant treasurer of the United States, a letter purporting to come from Marshal Murray, which notified him that he should call upon him the next day for the amount of prize-money deposited in the treasury, that amount being about $250,000; that he gave him this notice the day before in order that he might be ready without delay to pay the amount, to receive which he would send Mr. Dwyer, who was the bearer of the note. This note appearing to be all right, arrangements were being made to pay the money to Mr. Dwyer when he should present himself, but before that time arrived, three other forgeries were discovered, and Mr. Dwyer failed to make his appearance to receive the little amount for which he had made so bold a raid.

The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that the young man in question is a fellow who was some years since arrested here by the marshal of this district and sent back to England from which he had made his escape, under a charge of forgery. His case was pending some time here before the commissioner, during which time he remained in custody of the marshal. On his return to England he was tried and convicted of embezzlement, of which, as we recollect the case, he did not pretend to be innocent, and was sentenced to transportation for a term of years, on the expiration of which he came to this city, and though the facts of his case were perfectly well known to many in and about the marshal's office, if not to the marshal himself, he was installed as clerk or secretary to the marshal, from which post he has now made his exit, as was to be expected, in this expeditious manner.

More Gunboats.

Yesterday an agent of the government bought two more steamboats for service on the Western rivers. They were the Signal, at an estimated price of $17,000, and the Marmora No. 2, at $20,000.

These steamers raised steam and left last evening for Carondelet, where they will speedily be converted into gunboats for active service. These purchases increase to four the number of stern-wheel boats that are to join in the work of putting matters to rights on the Western waters. They are all about the same length, breadth, depth of hold and draft, not one of them at present drawing, we believe, more than two feet. They are designed, we understand, for light draft war vessels, and will be unsurpassed in usefulness in such waters as the Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, and other similar streams. The four stern wheel gun-boats have the advantage of entirely new hulls and good machinery.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Miscellaneous.

500 Doz. extra quality Linen NAPKINS,
For One Shilling Each!
250 PIECES LINEN
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,
For One Shilling a Yard.
100 Pieces Linen Huckaback
FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD.
500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS
From Three to Six Shillings.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS.
Brown and Bleached
DAMASK CLOTHS,
All sizes. We bought
OVER $20,000 WORTH
Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them 25 per cent. below OLD PRICES.
NOW IN STORE
The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold
For Nett Cash Only,
At extremely low prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
W. M. ROSS & Co.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
au7-l85-6m

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE)
53 Lake Street, Chicago.
We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods,
DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.
se16 u48 8m

FOR FURS
GO TO
135 LAKE STREET.
I. C. MAYER.
se5 u167-3m

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States.
Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THIS ADVANTAGE with our customers.
BARRETT, KING & CO.,
au8-l30-1m

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruchings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CHINA, GLASS
And Queensware,
Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,
Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,
DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,
Oval and Round.
LOOKING GLASSES,
Paper Hangings, Window Shades.
We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862
au28-l963-3m

WYANT & POWERS,
DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 8 Tremont Block Dearborn Street,
Have just received a full stock of every variety of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,
And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.
sep9 u287-3m

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK,
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,
ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK.
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CLOTHS and WOOLENS.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
STRYKER & CO.
my19-r472-1y

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
Weber, Williams & Yale,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.
25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.
We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers, for cash before the recent advance on materials and labor, which enables us to offer goods as low if not lower than any house East or West. We have increased our salesroom by adding two rooms, giving us five rooms 25x100 feet, and have added to our largely increased stock a full assortment of MEN AND BOYS' BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS. Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and is not surpassed in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any market. We keep our stock full at all times and give special attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Merchants who have not bought of us are especially invited to give us a call this season. Those who have purchased in other markets are assured that we are fully prepared and determined to compete successfully with the best class of houses, either by the dozen or package.
au29-l789-3m WEBER WILLIAMS & YALE.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, } Chicago.
Thomas Heermans, }
my15-r281-1y

ARMY CLOTHS,
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR,
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
[au23 1323 2m]

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
And Metal Warehouse.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
COPPER,
ZINC, &c.
Tinners Tools and Machines.
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture,
NAILS, "Wheeling" brand,
Japanned and Pressed Tinware,
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

Wholesale Houses.

WM. D. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO,
Keeps a full assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,
—ALSO—
Soap Makers' Stock,
Match Makers' Stock,
Tanner's Stock.
At lowest market price. sep1-u47-3m

HATS AND CAPS.
E. P. L. BROOM,
(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.
50........Lake Street, Chicago........50.
I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOM.
au28-l251-3m

FALL DRY GOODS.
153 & 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & Co.
ARE RECEIVING
DRESS GOODS,
—IN—
Plain and Figured Silks,
Plain and Printed Merinos,
Plain and Printed Wool DeLaines,
And a splendid assortment of
Velom Ottomans and Reps,
At lower prices than last year. Also, the best lot of
BALMORALS
We ever had.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street.
sep10-u302-1m

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[no7-l-h29-1y]

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
SATINETTS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths,
Blue Flannels,
Blue Cassimeres.
ap7 p110-1y

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of WARRANTED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.
We also keep in store a large stock of
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
BENT STOCK, &c.
AGENTS FOR
QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE
AND BELLOWS.
au27-l914-1m

G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED.
Coffees,
Teas,
Tobaccos,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage.
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
&c., &c., &c.
Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18.... State Street, Chicago.....16 & 18.
[aug22-l79-3m]

Wholesale Houses.

H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.
GROCERS' GOODS
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account.
600 Boxes Soap.
100 " Castile Soap.
100 " Bar Toilet Soap.
50 " Cake Toilet Soap.
3500 Dozen Transparent Bar Soap.
1000 " " Cake Soap.
1500 " Fancy Toilet Soap (embracing Wright's, Worsley's, Bazins and others.
550 Boxes Essence Coffee (Hummel's.)
200 " Pure Starch.
25 " Corn and Gloss Starch.
200 " Candles,
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 " Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.
200 " Yeast Powder, other brands,
500 " Flavoring Extracts.
1000 " Brushes—Shoe, White-wash, Scrubbing, &c.
1500 " Mason's Blacking.
100 Cases Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
45 " Gates' Matches
20 " Clark's Matches.
500 Dozen Combs.
50 Boxes Horse Cards.
Also, Rope, Bed Cords, Twine, Coffee, Spices, &c.

Druggists' Goods
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account:
6000 Dozen Toilet Soap, (embracing Bazins', Lows, Wrights', Worsley's, Robinson's, Indefical, &c.
There is no stock West of New York which compares with it, EITHER IN VARIETY OR EXTENT.
100 Boxes Castile Soap.
1000 Dozen Perfumery, Colognes, Toilet Articles, &c.
500 Dozen Flavoring Extracts.
1500 Dozen Mason's Blacking.
100 Boxes Dixon & Saldvan's Stove Polish.
550 Boxes Hummel's Essence Coffee.
200 Boxes Starch.
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 Dozen Paint Brushes.
200 Dozen Horse Brushes.
250 Dozen Whitewash Brushes.
200 Dozen Scrub and Shoe Brushes, &c, &c.
We are selling to the
WHOLESALE TRADE
THROUGHOUT THE WEST!
And Offer them Superior Inducements.
H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[se15-u67-3m]

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.
[au25-l844-3m]

TO THE LADIES.
We are receiving large stocks of
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
Hosiery, &c.,
Which will be sold at less than the present cost of importation.
As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy now.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
AT WHOLESALE.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street,
Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.
SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.
[se3-u261-1m]

BOOTS AND SHOES
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue)
We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, purchased [illegible] previous to the recent advance, [illegible] prices much below the market value [illegible]
Our Warranted Custom Made [illegible] passed.
Cash buyers will [illegible] give us a call.
sep2-u86 3m C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscribers would [illegible]
FALL STOCK,
Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care,
[illegible]
It may be proper [illegible] plying the wants [illegible] early in the season [illegible] the great rise in leather [illegible] of goods, which [illegible] These goods are [illegible] for CASH OR SHORT [illegible] ask those who are [illegible] making purchases [illegible]
sep1-u78-1m

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers [illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 36 Lake Street, [illegible]
We would [illegible] Country Merchants [illegible] Shoes, which we [illegible] ceiving from [illegible] which consists [illegible] Custom-Made [illegible] Proof Boots [illegible]
FALL AND [illegible]
Of the best quality [illegible] Boston and New York [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New York, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the Union.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Consultations inviolable. je13-a129-3m

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st, New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-a701-ly

☞ HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 80 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je27-a439-3m

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 100 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction. oc24'61-ly

To the Nervous of both sexes.
A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je1-a1-6m

CATARRH! CATARRH!
R. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
A sure cure for
ATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible] easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak, the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
au11-l-ds 3tewlm Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic [illegible], Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see for themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to any address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.
se13-wly

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, [illegible] hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible] the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly by remitting to the Agent [illegible]. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
☞ Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH. ap22-lyr

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Tar, Pitch, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.,
☞ Made to order at the shortest notice.
Randell or Sibley Tent.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
[illegible] FOSTER. [my1-p813-1y] G. S. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage,
205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells,
Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILLA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.
Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.
BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES,
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twine,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the
SIBLEY TENT,
Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles
AWNINGS
Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.
We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work.
[illegible] Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c. [illegible] largest stock of any House in Chicago.
HUBBARD, [illegible] J. S. TURNER, G. S. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest [illegible] a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Bath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
[illegible] on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
209 South Water street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
[illegible]
IGNATZ HERZOG,
[illegible] Lake street.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The [illegible] Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin [illegible] Lehigh and Range Coals at [illegible] Country Dealers' [illegible] Lehigh, Briar Hill, Erie, [illegible] ROBERT LAW, [illegible] Agent.

H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

GROCERS' GOODS
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account.

600 Boxes Soap.
100 " Castile Soap.
100 " Bar Toilet Soap.
50 " Cake Toilet Soap.
2500 Dozen Transparent Bar Soap.
1000 " " Cake Soap.
1500 " Fancy Toilet Soap (embracing Wright's, Worsley's, Bazins and others.
350 Boxes Essence Coffee (Hummel's).
200 " Pure Starch.
25 " Corn and Gloss Starch.
200 " Candles.
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 " Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.
200 " Yeast Powder, other brands.
500 " Flavoring Extracts.
1000 " Brushes—Shoe, Whitewash, Scrubbing, &c.
1500 " Mason's Blacking.
100 Cases Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
45 " Gates' Matches
20 " Clark's Matches.
500 Dozen Combs.
50 Boxes Horse Cards.
Also, Rope, Bed Cords, Twine, Coffee, Spices, &c.

Druggists' Goods
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account:

6000 Dozen Toilet Soap, (embracing Bazins, Lows, Wrights', Worsley's, Robinson's, Indefical, &c.

There is no stock West of New York which compares with it, either in variety or extent.

100 Boxes Castile Soap.
1000 Dozen Perfumery, Colognes, Toilet Articles, &c.
100 Dozen Flavoring Extracts.
1500 Boxes Mason's Blacking.
100 Boxes Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
350 Boxes Hummel's Essence Coffee.
250 Boxes Starch.
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 Dozen Paint Brushes.
200 Dozen Brooms Brushes.
250 Dozen Whitewash Brushes.
200 Dozen Scrub and Shoe Brushes, &c., &c.

We are selling to the
WHOLESALE TRADE
THROUGHOUT THE WEST!
And Offer them Superior Inducements.
H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

TO THE LADIES.
We are receiving large stocks of
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
Hosiery, &c.,
GRAVES & IRVINE,
LAKE STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
AT WHOLESALE.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street,
Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.
SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscribers would announce that their
FALL STOCK,
Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 33 Lake Street, Chicago.
FALL AND WINTER

Special Notices.

SPECIALIST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye.

SICK HEADACHE.—Peak's Headache Pills.

For the cheapest and best Hair

To the Nervous of both sexes.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
CATARRH CURED IN THE HEAD.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,

Female Diseases, &c.,

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS.
AND DEALERS IN
WINES AND CORDAGE,
227 South Water street, Chicago,
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulins, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c.,
Sibley Tent.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Twines and Cordage,

SIBLEY TENT,
AWNINGS

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
SAILS! SAILS!!
PURINGTON & SCRANTON.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
Cap Trimmings.

Coal and Wood.
COAL! COAL!

Banking and Exchange.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,
Loan and Discount Office,
No. 42 South Clark Street, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.
ELIAS GREENEBAUM, G. FOREMAN, Notary Public.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 48 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,
No. 4 Broad Street, New York,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
J. T. VAN VLECK. H. A. TUCKER.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK
OF CHICAGO
No. 6 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water.
This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.
Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.
CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 52 Clark street, Sherman House Building, Chicago. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Six per cent. interest paid on savings. Incorporated 1861.
SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
H. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

G. W. WOODS & CO,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago. Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITE
HOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL......$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
and other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street.......New York.
43 Lake street.......Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co.......Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn.......Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber.......St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak.......Philadelphia.
A. Couse.......Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.......New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer.......Toronto, C. W.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Coal Oil Axle Grease.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.
The Best Article Made.
FULL STOCK IN
BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS
Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade
At Manufacturer's Prices
—AT THE—
LAMP AND OIL STORE OF
POPE & SLOCUM,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 102 Clark St.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

Military Affairs in Tennessee.

The following is the report of Major T. P. Robb, detailed to visit the Illinois soldiers in the field by Gov. Yates, of some late actions in that State:

JACKSON, TENN., Sept. 2, 1862.

To His Excellency Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Intense excitement has prevailed in Jackson since the receipt of the news that an attack had been made on Bolivar August 30th, by the rebels under command of Jackson and Armstrong. Communication having been cut off by the burning of the bridges at or near Tombs Station, by the rebels, we are not in receipt of full and reliable information, save that a squadron of cavalry was sent out under command of Col. Hogg of the 2d Illinois cavalry to repel the attack. They met an overwhelming force, bravely fought them, and drove them back. During the engagement Col. Hogg and Lieut. Shannon were killed.

From Meadon Station, twelve miles below, on the Mississippi Central railroad, we have the following: Col. Dennis of the 30th Illinois, with a section of McAllister's battery, a squadron of the 11th Illinois cavalry, and about 600 effectives of the 20th and 30th Illinois infantry, were attacked by 3,500 secesh cavalry, about 8 a. m., September 1st, four miles east of Denmark, and some eight miles west of Meadon. When attacked, the baggage train, owing to the rough roads, was extended over some two miles of country, and Col. Dennis and a part of his command, with the artillery and cavalry, were in the advance. The secesh ambushed our men, and the gunners, after firing two or three rounds, abandoned the guns, but Col. Dennis succeeded in defending the limbers and caissons, so that the guns were useless for want of ammunition. After dragging them by hand some two miles the secesh burned the carriages, and the guns were left in the field. Meanwhile, Col. Dennis had formed his men in the edge of the wood and under a fence surrounding a cornfield, over which the secesh charged, but were repulsed time after time with heavy loss. A detachment of the rebels cut off a portion of the train and captured a number of stragglers, most of whom, however, subsequently escaped. Two wagons were burned, but the rest were retaken. The secesh charged furiously, but were each time sent back in confusion, only to rally again and repeat the futile attempt. About one o'clock they withdrew in great confusion, leaving Col. Adams, of the 1st Mississippi cavalry, several line officers and 179 dead on the field. The houses in the vicinity were found filled with their wounded, who, with one or two exceptions were paroled. Colonel Dennis lost two killed in the 30th, three in the 20th and about forty wounded.

Colonel Stephenson of the 7th Mo., with his regiment and detachments of the 29th Ill., the 45th Ill., and 11th cavalry moved from Meadow Station at dark hoping to surprise the rebels who were understood to have surrounded Col. Dennis. The march was admirably conducted, but the rebels had retreated, broken and discouraged, and the whole federal force returned to Meadon.

A small force of the 45th Ill. cavalry, under command of Capt. Palmer, were assailed by 1,500 secesh on Sunday, August 31st, at Meadon, but succeeded in holding the station house until reinforcements arrived from Jackson. Cotton bales were used as a defense, but afforded only a partial protection, owing to the nature of the ground. The little band of 130 fought five hours, loosing fifteen men killed and wounded, among the former of whom was Lieut. Green, of company I, Sergeant Henry Crittenden, company F, and two privates.

Company C of the above regiment were surrounded by two regiments of secesh, Sabbath morning, at a bridge two miles below Meadon, and after fighting about one hour losing several men, were captured. The privates were paroled, but Capt. Rouse commanding, and Lieut. Day were sent to Florence, Mississippi.

Lieutenant Adair and Sergeant Clark of company E, 45th regiment, made their way from Tombs Station twenty-eight miles south of Jackson in butternut suits, arriving about noon. The exploit was a most daring one, and had it been possible to take advantage of their information, most of the rebels who attacked Col. Dennis might have been bagged.

Up to this morning we have no further particulars of the late battles. Too much praise cannot be awarded to assistant surgeon Frank W. Reilly of the 45th regiment, who left the regimental hospital here, and hastened to the field of action and took charge of the wounded at Wheadon. Surgeon Reilly, with his usual bravery in time of action, and interest for the wounded, ran several imminent risks of being "gobbled," but escaped them all and fulfilled his duty. Surgeon Reilly sent the wounded to the general hospital, where they were carefully attended to by Surgeon's Rittoe and Seeley, and Assistant Surgeon Ormsby.

Gen Ross assured me last evening that he had every confidence that his command at Bolivar was all right, for he left it in good hands.

Saturday night, Sunday and Monday we were in hourly expectation of being attacked, and made all possible preparation to repel them. Our force here is small on account of our having to send so many of our regiments to guard the railroads, and reinforce the small commands at Meadon and Toombs stations. We have great confidence in Gen. Ross, and believe that he has got the "bars all put up."

Gen. Logan and staff, and Col. Marsh, arrived yesterday from Columbus. The news soon spread, and the boys were free in their expressions that "Logan had come, and if we are to have a fight here, he is the boy to lead us—showing the confidence Gen. Logan's command have in him.

I am obliged to omit this morning considerable matter in reference to my duties, and hope your excellency will excuse the haste with which I have been compelled to put my notes together to get ready, for the mail, that is the first I have been permitted to send particulars.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

T. P. ROBB.

The Battle at Mumfordsville—Another Victory for the Hoosiers.

[From the Louisville Journal, 16.]

The city was rife yesterday with rumors in regard to an engagement at Mumfordsville, situated on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at the crossing over Green River. There were reports that the rebels had marched a force varying from 7,000 to 13,000 and had captured Colonel Wilder's entire command of 2,500 or 3,000 federal troops.

By arrivals from the vicinity of Mumfordsville and through the medium of telegraphic dispatches to the military authorities here, we learn that the train which left this city on Saturday evening with the 15th Indiana infantry, Colonel C. L. Dunham, was thrown from the track near Bacon Creek, and they were forced to march to Mumfordsville. The train was transporting a quantity of arms and ammunition, in addition to Col. Dunham's regiment, and it was reported that the supplies had been captured by the rebels. There was no truth in the rumor however.

The rebels made their appearance in front of Mumfordsville on Saturday evening, and though Col. Scott, of the 2d Louisiana cavalry, made a demand upon Colonel Wilder, in command of the federal forces there, for an unconditional surrender. Colonel Wilder, whose command included the 17th Indiana (his own regiment), the 67th Indiana, Colonel Frank Emerson, the 83d Indiana, and the 15th Indiana, Col. Dunham, replied to the demand that if they took the place they would have to fight for it.

The assault was made by the rebels, under Gen. Duncan, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and the fighting continued until 11 o'clock, resulting after an engagement of seven hours in the repulse of the rebels, with considerable slaughter on both sides, the loss being much greater on the rebel side.

After the withdrawal of the rebel troops, the rebel commander sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, which were left on the field, which was granted by Col. Wilder.

In addition to the force of 3,100 infantry, Colonel Wilder had four pieces of artillery—one twenty-four pounder, one twelve pounder, and two six pounders. The rebels had eight pieces, but we are not informed as to their calibre. The rebel force is estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000.

It was expected that the engagement would be renewed again last night or this morning.

The battle-field of yesterday was the scene of the former engagement between a portion of Col. Willich's Indiana regiment and Col. Terry's forces, in which Col. Terry was killed and his forces defeated. The engagement of yesterday was of far greater importance, however, than that between Col. Willich and Col. Terry's forces, and in the fight of yesterday the gallant Indianians gained a signal victory, adding fresh laurels to those already won by them upon more sanguinary fields.

"The Spirit of '76."

The lad—for he was but a stripling, though he had seen hard service—lay stretched out on the seat of the car. Another lad, of less than twenty summers, with his arm in a sling, came and took a seat behind him, gazing upon him with mournful interest. Looking up to me, for I was accompanying the sick boy to his home, he asked:

"Is he a soldier?"

"Yes."

"Of what regiment?"

"The 13th Illinois cavalry."

"Are you a soldier?"

"Yes."

"Where do you belong?"

"In the 105th regiment of Illinois volunteers."

"The 105th regiment! That sounds well. Illinois is doing nobly."

"I did belong to the 11th Illinois infantry."

"Then how came you in the 105th?"

"I was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, so that I was pronounced unfit for service, and discharged. But I recovered from my wound, and when they commenced raising this regiment in my neighborhood, I again enlisted."

Hitherto the sick boy had been perfectly still. Now he slowly turned over, looked up with glistening eyes, stretched forth his hand with the slow movement of a sick man, to the top of the seat, and without saying a word, eagerly grasped the hand of the new recruit. The patriotism that glowed in those wan features, and prompted those slow, tremulous movements, like electricity, ran through every heart. The twice enlisted youth, as soon as he saw his intention, delighted at the appreciation and reflection of his own spirit, grasped the outstretched hand, exclaiming, "Bully for you!"

Words cannot describe the effect upon the passengers, as they saw those hands clasped. In token of mutual esteem for love of country, each was ready to give mutual pledge that each was ready to give his life, his all, for that country; they felt that the spirit of '76 still survived.

The Jenkins' Raid in the Kanawha Valley—A Disgraceful Showing.

POINT PLEASANT, JACKSON COUNTY, VA., September 5, 1862.

Editors Wheeling Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: We have had quite a raid in this county by the rebel Jenkins with his band of robbers. They were supposed to number between 9,000 and 10,000, all on horseback. Their uniforms and arms were greatly diversified. You have heard probably before this time how they sacked Spencer in Roane county, on Tuesday, the 2d inst.—that Col. Rathbone was in command at that post, but did not resist the approach of the rebels, and of course the place fell into their hands without the firing of a gun.

Next day they came to Ripley, the county seat of Jackson, and as there was no military force there, they immediately took possession of the town, and soon began their work of destruction, among which were the rifling of the postoffice, destroying the records of the county court, plundering all the public property, and finally robbing the mail and an officer (mustering adjutant, I believe,) of about $18,000; and then, after stealing some horses from the citizens, they moved off for Ravenswood. Here Capt. Gilpin was left in command of the post for the time being, with his new company of volunteers; and at the command of Col. Harpold, Capt. W. H. Flesher had brought up his company of independent militia to assist guarding the town.

At about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the enemy came in sight, and by their advance approached with a flag of truce waving in the hands of the rebel Fitzhugh, who demanded a surrender. Whereupon Capt. Gilpin agreed to do so, on condition he and his men should be dismissed on parole of honor. Capt. Flesher protested against the surrender, and said "he would never surrender up his men to rebels, nor did he thank them for their offer of parole of honor, that he would take care of his own men," and immediately ordered his men to fall back and cross the river which they did in good order and nearly on "double quick;" while Capt. Gilpin's men became seized with a panic and left in all directions, some crossing the river, some straggling in the woods and some being taken prisoners.

About the time the men reached the Ohio shore, the rebels opened fire on a soldier on the Ohio shore, whereupon Capt. Flesher ordered his men to return the fire, and soon the fire became general and constant on both sides across the river. At length the rebels fell back in the town and dismounted and approached the river on foot and fired away, sending the balls like hail over the heads of our little Spartan band. But discovering many boxes and trunks on the wharf, that the citizens had left in their flight, their thievish propensities predominated for the moment, and with one accord they rushed to the plunder to satiate and slake their hellish thirst. Upon which Capt. Flesher said to his men, "now boys give it to them," and they forced the bullets in among them, which soon made them skedaddle and leave the wharf clear. But the cowardly rascals fell back, and sheltered behind houses, fences, wharf-boats, wood-piles, &c. But some of the unerring balls from our brave men gave them "their rights."

Thus the fight was kept up till about 4 o'clock p. m., and the ammunition failing, Capt. Flesher drew off his men from the conflict. The result was, (as I have learned it,) three rebels killed—on our side none.

The rebels then went to robbing stores and rifling the post office. Armstrong and Rice suffered the most, and their store was nearly destroyed. The rebels tore up and broke the printing press, and did much other devilment. They then left, crossing the river at Sandy Ripple, where one of their men was drowned, and took the road for Racine, Meigs county, Ohio, waving the rebel flag as they marched in the State of Ohio unresisted. They passed along in sight of my own door. They stole nine horses from W. D. Williamson, esq., and bought two from John McCoy, his near neighbor, but a rank secesh, and stole one horse from Capt. Flesher, and from many others in Ohio. They sacked the little town of Racine, wounded, probably mortally, a poor dumb young man, and thus recrossed the river at Wolf's Bar, and camped in Mason county.

Thus was performed the most daring, bold, hazardous, but successful feats known in this war, by the most Godless and hell-deserving villains that ever went unhung, or cursed any country. That such a band of robbers should be allowed to pounce down upon our citizens, like the vulture upon his prey unresisted by a sufficient military force is quite surprising to me. What are our officers and commanders about? Why such apathy and carelessness? It is to be hoped they are not asleep or drunk—there is fault somewhere. It is either gross neglect or want of ability. The people are robbed and trodden under foot by this lawless, heavenless and Godforsaken regiment of incarnate devils and robbers, while many of our colonels and generals are taking their toddy and toasting their friends at the best hotels, or showing their uniforms and sporting their epaulettes at dress parades!

I hope these things will be looked into, and a remedy for the evil administered without delay. Our men have turned out bravely in this section of the country. I am informed by the commissioner that some districts have sent half their men out as volunteers; but what does this avail so long as such dashes and raids are allowed to be made? 500 men who would fight as bravely as Capt. Flesher's company did, would have beaten back and driven off these wholesale robbers. But no! we had not the men; and when we had some, the officers would either surrender or evacuate without one fire; and the consequence was the marauders went galloping over our country in great glee and high spirits carrying their rebel flag even into the State of Ohio.

The distance they went in Ohio was about ten miles—not far we admit—but enough to boast that their flag has waved on the sod of the great free State of Ohio. And to add to the evil and make it still more intolerable, we have rebels in our midst rejoicing at the sight of Jenkins' cavalry, and shouting and hurrahing for Jeff Davis! Men claiming to be citizens could show these rebels how to go, and where to find such men as they wished to see—could go with them and show them where and how to ford the river, &c.

Think for one moment the distance these incarnate demons came, dashing through our country from the Allegheny mountains to the Ohio River, dealing carnage and robbery to our citizens in a wholesale sweep; and no military power to resist them! May we not justly ask, what are our military officers for? What are so many hundreds and thousands hired and sent into the field to do? Doubtless there must be more energy, more valor, more industry and more determination to put down this rebellion and maintain the supremacy of the government. We must have more *action* and less *show*. Respectfully yours,

A. FLESHER.

The Rebels Rejuvenate Themselves.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer, 14th.]

It appears that the confederates crossed in three great bodies, the largest of these about five miles below Monocacy. Here a portion of this body encamped for the night in an immense field, encircled by stately forest trees. When your correspondent visited it, he found the embers of their fires still lying undisturbed. The encampment, the road, and the grounds bordering upon it, were literally covered with damaged accoutrements, such as haversacks, knapsacks, &c. The clothing of men lay there in piles, and it appeared as though they had worn it for months without washing. Certainly there were several car loads of it. Shoes and boots were sprinkled about in abundance, but all the worse for the wear they had received. Some of the misguided fellows of Jackson must at one time have been sorely in want of garments to cover their nakedness, as we observed pantaloons and under clothing made out of United States tents.

It is most natural to ask why it was that these men threw away their clothing immediately on arriving on the Maryland side of the Potomac. This is most easily answered. It is a problem whose solution is not very hard.

Their sympathizers and emissaries must have smuggled new clothing through, and supplied them immediately on landing. It is hard to determine how the clothing was brought into the State, but a theory which most readily suggests itself is, that it was conveyed near their landing places by canal boatmen, many of whom are virulent secessionists. As to a portion of the confederate soldiers being furnished with new clothing, there is nothing which can be more conclusive than the fact that your correspondent saw full companies newly clad in substantial and fine garments, all of which were uniform in appearance. True, the whole army was not reclothed. Many of the rebels still wear the dirty, greasy, grey uniform in which they have been clad for the past year.

Canadians in Michigan.

The following correspondence will be of interest to many persons in Canada, as well as in this State:

OFFICE OF U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
WINDSOR, C. W., Sept. 3, 1862.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States:

DEAR SIR—The enlistments for the war have been so extensive in Michigan that those engaged in the lumber business at Saginaw, and elsewhere in Michigan, are suffering for want of laborers. There are an abundance of men in Canada, who would readily make engagements to work, only they fear that they would be pressed into the war. If you would send me something officially to allay their fears on this point, you would oblige many who are in need of laborers. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL MUNGER.

U. S. Consular Agent, Windsor, C. W.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1862.

D. Munger, U. S. Consular Agent, Windsor, C. W.:

SIR—In reply to your communication of the 4th instant, you are informed that, as all restrictions on traveling have been removed, there can be no objection to persons proceeding from Canada to Michigan or elsewhere.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Sec'y.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.—Recent accounts from Australia state that considerable excitement prevailed at Ballarat, in consequence of the Great Republic company having struck a very large and important lead of gold in their claim. It is said to be the richest yet found, even on Ballarat. One machine and a half of wash dirt, washed out on the 18th ult. gave not less than 355 ounces of gold. Shares which, in the morning were scarcely saleable at £180, rose before night to £1,100 and £1 200. Others of the deep claims in the same district have been yielding well; and it may safely be said that the district of Ballarat was never more prosperous than it is at present. In the Great Western company's claim at Smythesdale as much as 438 ounces have been got in two days.

☞ The 7,000 negroes on the South Carolina islands have under cultivation over 11,000 acres, of which over 3,000 is in cotton, and they have evidently earned their living. The cotton crop is smaller than in former years, but still of considerable value to the government. The free labor experiment is on the whole an encouraging success.

COL. BERDAN.—Col. Berdan, of the New York sharpshooters arrived in Washington last Friday, having recovered from the injuries received in the late battles.

Miscellaneous.

CALIFORNIA WINES.
PURE NATIVE
CALIFORNIA WINES,
From the GOLDEN STATE.
These Wines are warranted pure and superior to the imported Wines, and are fully equal to the wines of Western Europe.
For MEDICINAL or SACRAMENTAL purposes we warrant them the purest. These brands consisting of
ANGELICA, (Angel's Drink)
MUSCATEL,
HOCK, (or Dinner Wine)
PORT,
BRANDY.
For sale by the case or in barrels.
ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Chicago and the Northwest,
No. 167 South Water st.

5,000 LBS. UNWASHED
FLEECE
WOOL FOR SALE
By W. M. Ross & Co.
167 & 169 Lake Street.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS
—AT—
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.
Yielding to the public demand the undersigned will offer at public sale at the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois,
On Wednesday, September 17th, 1862,
2,500 of the most eligibly situated Lots in that city.
S. STAATS TAYLOR, EDWIN PARSONS, Trustees.
Cairo, Ill., July 15th, 1862.

LEMON GALE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior, keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnaces, and of all grades, to which they invite the attention of Founders.
JESUP, KENEDY & CO., Agents.

AGENTS WANTED
—FOR—
Abbott's Great Rebellion History.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE.
The largest assortment of Religious Books in the West.
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, &C.,
In great variety.
Good Books and Tracts
For the Soldiers.
Depository of American Tract Society.
All orders filled promptly.
W. G. HOLMES, 170 Clark street.

BLELOCK & CO, dealers in
Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.
Have Agencies at CAIRO, ILL.; PADUCAH and COLUMBUS, Ky.; MEMPHIS and JACKSON, Tennessee; HELENA, Arkansas; and CORINTH, Mississippi.
Special Agents for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE at all of the above places.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A Very Large Assortment
AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
202 Randolph street, Chicago.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
CAIRO, ILL., September 9th, 1862.
With Fresh Bread and Fresh Beef for six (6) months, commencing the 1st day of Oct., 1861, and ending March 31st, 1863.
RICHARD McALLISTER, Captain and C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS
JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS.

HOT AIR FURNACE.
For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.
105 LAKE STREET,

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Customhouse street, New Orleans, La.
Established in 1850.
SPECIALIST.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

FRENCH COPYING INK
MUNSON'S, 149 Lake street.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Fall Transplanting.
WET WEATHER FAVORS.

B. MANN & CO., dealers in
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHARLES CLEAVER, Agent,
MANUFACTURER of
Lard, Machinery and Lubricating Oil.
No. 245 LAKE STREET.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
JESUP, KENEDY & CO.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution

JUST RECEIVED, 1862 YORK STATE HOPS,
WILLIAM WOODS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
THE STEAMER
F. W. BACKUS
The Various Ports on Lake Superior.
For Freight or Passage apply to
HARVEY & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
—OF—
NEW STEAMERS,
For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports
L. BRADLEY,
Only Authorized Agent.

THE
Western Transportation Co
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.
130 Canal Boats,

THE WESTERN EXPRESS
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. R. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO.
The Detroit Line Daily,
MISSOURI, DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS, CONCORD,
SAGINAW, MARY STEWART,
OMAR PASHA.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
EQUATOR, EQUINOX,
ARAXES, EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE, COMET,
ROCKET, MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA, ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.
CONSIGNEES:
C. T. RICHMOND,
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
CLARY & HOWE, Agents
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
Julip Straws,
Quill and Wood Tooth-picks,
Feather Dusters, Fly Brushes,
And all goods in the line of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE,
Orders respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Clothes Wringers.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.
THE BEST NOW IN USE, WITH SOLID RUBBER ROLLERS, Self-Adjusting, LEVER POWER PRESSURE. For sale Wholesale and Retail by
E. PECK,
Agent for Illinois, 79 Lake street, Chicago.
Agents wanted. Send for Circulars and Terms.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY-NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Real Estate.

LANDS IN KANSAS.—To sell or trade for a stock of Dry Goods.
A. W. SPALDING.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms.
Fine Crops to be seen growing.
Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

War Claims.

WILLSON & MERRIAM'S
Central Western War Claim Office,
49 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION
A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.
Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 160, Chicago, Ill.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST.
Office 85 Dearborn Street Chicago Ill.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT
Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.
GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
GRITZNER & COHEN

CARR BROTHERS,
ILLINOIS
BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for services unless successful.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
49 Lake Street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,
Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,
AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
—AND—
SHOE FINDINGS.
Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of
Imported and Domestic Leather,
LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
49....... Lake street, Chicago.......49
Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Removal.

REMOVAL.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS a
Sadlery Hardware,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove, has removed his House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c. to 176 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
and Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
L. TRACEY, Proprietor for Chicago.

FRENCH COPYING INK.
MUNSON'S, 149 Lake street.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass.

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The
Misses LANE & BAKER Principals.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.
334 West Randolph Street.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
Military Instruction and Drill.

Military Goods.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—
FULL DRESS
Regulation Hats and Caps,
J. A. SMITH & CO.

MILITARY GOODS.—Just received a large assortment of all kinds of
MILITARY GOODS,
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, SHOULDER STRAPS, &c.,
At 91 Lake St., Tremont Block.
H. R. CASSEY, Agent.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.
GEORGE T. ABBEY,

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 150 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTLERS AND AGENTS.—You will find

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers

Dentists.

WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST
No. 59 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 91 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, Deceased.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
255 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections.)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE.
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK.
One train runs daily (355 miles)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK!
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS!

LIVE STOCK.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ See notice of Child Lost, in to-day's advertisements.

☞ A trade sale of crockery will be made at the sales room of Gilbert & Sampson, 58 Lake street, this morning at 9½ o'clock.

☞ The funeral of J. Aug. Wright will be attended this (Thursday) afternoon from his late residence, 352 Wabash avenue at three o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE.—Bouton's Battery, now at Memphis, wants twenty good men, to whom $40 in advance will be paid. Lieut. A. Cudney, recruiting officer, 109 Dearborn street.

PERSONAL.—Senator Grimes, of Iowa, arrived in the city last evening, and has taken rooms at the Sherman House. Gen. Buford is also stopping at the House.

CORRECTION.—The festival at the Desplaines Street M. E. Church comes off this evening, (Thursday.) Tickets, including supper, fifty cents.

THEATRE.—Couldock and daughter appear this evening for the last time in the beautiful drama of "The Chimney Corner," which is undoubtedly one of the best dramatic productions of the present day.

A LAKE CAPTAIN DROWNED.—We learn from the St. Joseph (Mich.) *Traveler* that recently, Capt. Alexander Petrie, of this place, fell overboard from the schooner Sutherland, when about fifteen miles from South Haven, and was drowned.

HURT BY A HORSE CAR.—On Tuesday evening a little girl only four years of age, whose name is Nannie Sullivan, while playing in the middle of Randolph street, near the West Market, was knocked down by a passing horse car, and her foot badly cut by one of the wheels. She was taken to the house of her father, Eugene Sullivan, near the corner of Washington and Union streets, and the mangled member properly dressed by Dr. Wanzer. She was doing well yesterday.

NOTICE.—The War Committee have made a requisition on the Ladies' Committee for a lot of sheets, shirts, pillow slips, and other necessaries for the hospital, to be sent to the 88th regiment, in answer to a request from Dr. Cotesworth, the Surgeon. The ladies desire us to state that they will keep their box open at their rooms in Garrett Block, State street, till this evening, to give the friends of the 88th an opportunity to send in jellies, tapioca, tea, castile soap, or such articles as may be of use in the hospital.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—The regiment numbered as above is now at Camp Hancock, near Cottage Grove, having been formed by the consolidation of six companies from Kankakee with the Third Board of Trade regiment.

An election for field and staff officers was held yesterday, which resulted as follows:

Colonel———— Barry.
Lieutenant Colonel—J. W. Paddock.
Major—Yates.
Adjutant—D. S. Parker.
Quartermaster—W. M. McLean.
Surgeon—C. W. Knitt.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—About 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, a boy sixteen years of age, named Henry Palley, only son of Christian Palley, who resides on Brown street near Welsh, in the West Division, was drowned in Joy's canal at Slade's brick yard. It appears that the unfortunate lad was sailing in a small boat in company with two of his companions, when the boat suddenly capsized and precipitated them into the water. The other boys swam ashore, but young Palley was drowned before assistance could be procured. His body was soon after recovered, and Coroner James held an inquest resulting in a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Wholesale Stealing of Watches.

Yesterday morning we gave an account of the arrest and examination of two supposed thieves, named William H. and Samuel Wray, in whose possession several watches and other articles of stolen property had been found. The accused were each held for further examination. Yesterday some additional facts were elicited by officer Dixon and others of the South Side police force, which stamp Wm. H. Wray as a most notorious professional thief and counterfeiter.

In his possession have been found a valuable watch, whose owner is Jerome Crocker, and which was stolen from Urich's Hotel some time since. Also a splendid gold watch belonging to Joel Hammond, stolen from the same hotel; and a hair chain, gold mounted, stolen from the Hamilton House, and the property of O. M. Adams, a member of the Mercantile Battery. In the taking of this property, Samuel Wray was supposed to be also implicated, and for this offense, the two were held to bail, as stated yesterday.

In addition to the above, this precious brace of scamps have also been found in possession of another costly gold watch, valued at $135, the property of P. W. Gates, which was stolen last April, by W. H. Wray, from the jewelry store of Mr. Spears.

Large quantities of counterfeit money were also found on his person, and all the facts thus far developed tend to reveal his true character, which is now being thoroughly ventilated.

On the last charge he was held to bail by Justice J. B. Brown, in the sum of $1,500, and in default therof was committed to jail.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Geo. Manierre.*—The land case of Wilson M. Uts against Charles M. Dupee, heretofore mentioned, occupied the attention of the court during the whole of yesterday. A large mass of testimony has been offered by both parties, eliciting much valuable information touching the value of land in Kankakee county for agricultural purposes, and the relative cash value of adjoining sections. No facts of legal importance or general interest have as yet reached the surface. Further testimony will be introduced to-day.

Dismissed, Nos. 733 and 133. Chancery, No. 412 referred to master.

This will be the last jury case to be tried during the current term, as the court will adjourn on Saturday afternoon, and this cause, with other causes which have been set, will occupy the time. Judge Manierre will open the regular term in Lake county (which is a part of his circuit), on the following Monday. On the second Monday of October, the regular vacation term in this county will open. His Honor has it in contemplation, after giving two weeks or so to chancery business, to call a special trial term, commencing the docket at No. 1, and running into the November term. This course has, however, not been determined upon.

COUNTY COURT—*Before Hon. J. B. Bradwell.*—In the matter of the application of Ann Stuber for a certificate—under section 10 of the act in relation to public institutions at Jacksonville, passed Feb. 13, 1857—to admit her two children, Louisa, aged 13, and Frederick, aged 11, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, they both having been deaf and dumb from birth. The court granted the application, and entered the required order. The father and mother of these little unfortunates are healthy Germans, of no blood kin, and both can hear as acutely and talk as rapidly as most people. There is no apparent cause or known reason why the children should be thus afflicted. The evidence adduced exhibited the fact that the parents were unable to clothe the children properly, and too poor to pay for their admission to the Asylum. Under the proceedings the expense of clothing them now becomes a county charge.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HOYNE.—Deputy United States Marshal Whitney Frank, arrested a few days ago two residents of Little Rock, Kendall county, named Alonzo and Theodore Concklin, on a charge of violating the Post Office laws. They were brought before United States Commissioner P. A. Hoyne, and the investigation elicited the following facts: The complaining witness was one Wm. B. Lord, postmaster of Little Rock. The defendants are merchants in the same town. It appeared that Little Rock only enjoyed mail facilities twice a week. The Concklins, to accommodate their neighbors, were in the habit of receiving letters at their store and sending them to Plano, as opportunity offered. This course, the postmaster thought, decreased the receipts of his office, and, therefore, had the parties arrested. A large number of witnesses were introduced by the defence to show that the act charged was merely to accommodate the residents of Little Rock, and no irregularity was observed in the mailing of the letters. The case was argued by Hon. S. A. Goodwin for the Government, and E. W. Tourtelotte, Esq., for the defence. The Commissioner, after reviewing the evidence, decided that no violation of the post office laws had been committed, and discharged the accused.

The Universalist Convention.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Debate Upon the Missionary Cause.

Resolutions upon the State of the Country—Spirited Debate on the Slavery Question—The Rose-Water Policy Advocated—Policy vs. Principle—The Resolutions sent back to be trimmed.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, which is a small respector of conventions, the Council was not very prompt in assembling yesterday morning. The unusually early hour to which the Convention adjourned, probably had much to do with the tardiness, also, as not even the active energies of Universalists can be got into working order at eight o'clock.

About nine o'clock, the secretary called the Council to order and Hon. J. M. Usher, Vice President, presided in the absence of the President.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. C. H. Fay, of Providence, Rhode Island.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Bruce of Mass., said that neither of the Occasional Preachers were present. A letter had been received from the Substitute, Rev. J. G. Adams, giving his reasons for not being present, which upon motion was read and placed upon file.

Rev. Mr. Gorton of Mich., announced the arrival of Hon. Geo. J. Parsons from Michigan and vouched for him as a delegate.

Names of new delegates were announced as follows: Rev. C. H. Fay of R. I.; Alfred Knowles of Ill.; W. C. Hurlbut of Wis.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher of Massachusetts, moved that the resolution published on page 5 of the minutes of 1861, relative to the reading of reports, continue in force, and that the committees be notified of their appointment by the Clerk. The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion and finally prevailed.

The Business Committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, The Convention appointed at its last session several committees, who were to report at the present meeting of this body, and,

WHEREAS, These committees have failed to make those reports; therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention deeply regrets such neglect, and would impress upon the minds of similar committees the importance of attending to their duties.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Osborne of Mass., moved that in the absence of any report from the Committee on the State of the Church, the President be requested to call upon any delegate from any State for the condition of the churches in his section. Carried.

Upon motion, the vote upon Mr. Fletcher's motion was reconsidered and the mover withdrew his motion.

Upon motion, the standing clerk was authorized to furnish all committees with a copy of the resolutions offered by the Business Committee.

Rev. Mr. Livermore, of Illinois, said that he had made endeavors to obtain passes for the delegates to the Convention, but had only succeeded in two instances—the Northwestern and Galena and Chicago Union railroads.

The Business Committee reported the following which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the Convention remember with sympathy and prayer the clergymen of our denomination who have gone forth as chaplains in the army, and that we invoke the Divine blessing upon them and their labors.

In the absence of any other business, the President called upon Rev. Mr. Hibbard, of Illinois, to report upon the condition of the church. Mr. Hibbard said the church was gaining ground throughout the State. Only one society, that at Joliet, was in trouble. They had lost their pastor by death and a debt was overhanging them. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to Rev. Mr. Bunn, of this State, a chaplain in the army, and closed with a flattering description of the progress of Universalism.

The Business Committee offered the following:

Resolved, That this Council consider the subject of Missionary labors as one of primary importance; that this was the Apostolic method of disseminating the Gospel, and that this body desire to encourage all well directed labors of those ministering brethren who engage in the work of the Redeemer.

Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Pennsylvania, spoke to the motion. He related his experiences in establishing a Universalist society in Pittsburg, and the difficulties under which he labored. He was a great believer in missionary work, and in going every where where a door was found open. If he could not preach in the church, he preached in the market place, upon the butcher's block, or wherever he could find a place or hearers. He wanted the Council to vote "aye" upon the resolution, and he wanted the Council to put that aye into practical effect by hard missionary labor.

Revs. G. R. Messenger and H. J. Miller also spoke to the resolution, advocating the Missionary cause, and urging that the Council ought to have full missionary powers. The church had the means to send out missionaries, and the Council ought to have authority to send them out.

Rev. Mr. Gorton, of Michigan, was an earnest advocate of missionary labor. He wanted to hear some practical discussion, however, as to the manner of doing the work so that it should remain permanent. The great trouble hitherto had been that ministers had preached and labored without organizing.

Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of New York, said ministers must not wait to be sought out. They must go out as heralds and make societies. Pending any plan or authority from the council, missionaries should be sent out and labor until they achieved a success.

The Committee on Public Services reported as follows for the day and Thursday:

At 10 o'clock a. m., sermon in the audience room.

In the afternoon, a social re-union in the vestry rooms.

At 7½ p. m., religious exercises in the First and Second Churches.

THURSDAY.

10½ a. m., reading of the Educational Report in the body of the church, and addresses upon the subject.

In the afternoon, general communion season.

In the evening, religious exercises at First and Second Churches.

Mr. Osborne, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

WHEREAS, By divine command we are directed to go forth into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, therefore,

Resolved, That any brother who may take upon himself the duties of Public Missionary, and who may devote the whole or any part of his time in disseminating the religion of Christ, as we believe it, shall have our sympathy, encouragement and aid.

Rev. Mr. Fay moved to amend by adding after the word "brother" the words: "in fellowship with this denomination." The amendment was accepted.

The resolution gave rise to an extended discussion, participated in by Revs. Mr. Fay, G. R. Messenger, and others, setting forth the advantages of missionary labor and the duty of employing and encouraging missionaries.

Rev. Mr. Dennis, of Iowa, said the need of the West was to induce missionaries to hold to one point, and directly the opposite of the needs of the East. In Iowa there are a large number of missionaries. Wherever they remain in one place and devote their whole attention to organising and perfecting one society, they invariably succeed. Scattered efforts do not tell in the West.

Mr. Fay thought the matter would more properly come before the State Conventions. The Council could not at the present time indicate what would be best for different sections.

Rev. Mr. Curry seconded Mr Dennis and thought permanent labor in fixed localities was most needed in the West. Different plans to accomplish this object must be established in different places, but after all, everything would depend upon individual exertion as the denomination had no general Missionary Fund. The result of his sixteen years experience was that missionaries should confine themselves to one locality, otherwise no permanent good could be accomplished.

Rev. Mr. Lawrence of Wisconsin, spoke in a similar strain, and thought it injudicious at present to establish any general missionary organization for scattered work.

Rev. Mr. Dennis of Iowa said one of the greatest evils the denomination had to contend with in the West was the prevalence of itinerant impostors who were traveling about, representing everything from spiritualism to rationalism, and all other "isms," calling themselves Universalists. He was afraid the resolution would open the door to a still larger class of travelling impostors.

Rev. Mr Fletcher of Massachusetts offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of all our ministering brethren who have special charges of congregations and churches to render all the aid and encouragement in their power to those brethren in fellowship with our denomination who are acting as missionaries in the vicinities of their special charges—and that our organized societies should cheerfully make any sacrifices which may be necessary to enable their pastors to aid the neighboring missionary in his great work.

Rev. Mr. Dennis of Iowa said the substitute would not help the West any. Instead of the missionaries needing help from the local pastors, the local pastors needed help from the missionaries.

Upon motion of Rev. Mr. Brooks, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

A second motion was made that the discussion and action upon the question be expunged from the records. Carried.

The Business Committee reported the following upon the state of the country:

WHEREAS, Our country is still afflicted by the bloody strife that has been precipitated upon us; and

WHEREAS, We esteem it the duty of every loyal citizen, especially those representing the moral and Christian sentiment of the land to declare fealty to the government in the hour of its peril, and to uphold the hands of them in authority over us; therefore

Resolved, That while in our judgment we must accept the existing strife as the natural and inevitable penalty of our national infidelity to our republican principles, and of an attempt to reconcile freedom and slavery (which are essentially irreconcilable), we renewedly profess our faith in the justice of our cause and in the certainty of our final triumph, and renewedly tender to the President and his constitutional advisers the assurance of our sympathy amidst the great responsibilities of their position, and of our hearty support in all proper and efficient efforts to suppress this atrocious rebellion.

Resolved, That we gratefully record our appreciation of the patriotism of our people and of the valor and heroism of our soldiers, and that while we honor them who have relinquished the claims of home and offered life as a sacrifice for our country, we invoke God's blessing upon them in the midst of the exposures of war, and ask His comforting grace for the homes that have thus been darkened, for the hearts that the casualties of battle have bereaved.

Resolved, That we have occasion in the midst of events through which we are passing, to be deeply impressed with the reality of God's moral rule and to learn anew the lesson that neither nations nor individuals can safely defy His law nor hope to escape from the inexorable ordinance that sinners must eat of the fruits of their doings.

Mr. Dennis, of Iowa, Chairman of the Business Committee, said that he had prepared a resolution which the majority of the committee thought it best not to incorporate in the report. He would offer it upon his own personal account, to be added to the general resolutions, if the Council saw proper to do so:

Resolved, That recognizing in slavery the inspiring cause of the insurrection, we deem its destruction the one great means proffered us by Providence for closing the strife, and while we invoke on the part of our officers, in the cabinet and field, more vigor and earnestness, more regard for the unconditional loyalist, and less tenderness for traitors, in the prosecution of the war, we specially implore the President, in the name of justice and an imperilled republic, and as the vital condition of securing the full measure of God's blessing, to enforce the laws, and to speak the word that will at once strike off the chain of every slave, and deal the rebellion its death blow at its most vulnerable point.

Rev. Mr. Messenger of Ohio was weak in the knees, and said that these resolutions would create a division among Universalists. He was afraid of their effect. He thought it *inexpedient* to press them.

Rev. Mr. Fay moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn until 2 p. m. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Miller of Indiana was also weak-kneed, and thought if the Council would only pass a little resolution, offering the moral help of the Universalists to the Government, it would be better.

Rev. Mr. Laurence of Wis. said if the Convention did not pass the resolutions it would be recreant to its duties.

Rev. Mr. Dennis of Iowa said there was a general transition all over the country from the old pro-slavery doctrines to the new doctrines of abolition. There never was a time before when the American people were so at their wit's ends to know which way to turn. Our rulers were drifting in chaos. The Council was serving God and man and honoring itself by pronouncing its feelings emphatically. The country was trembling upon the verge of destruction. It was no time for cringing now. Let the Convention come out manfully and demand that the accursed cause of this rebellion be abrogated. The Universalists were renowned for their love of liberty. They believed in a universal Father and recognized every man as a brother. Let them carry out these principles now.

Upon motion the Convention adjourned until two p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The preamble and first resolution reported by the Business Committee upon the state of the country, were taken from the table.

Mr. Ring of Illinois was glad that they went so much into the abstract. The rebellion was the result of our violation of God's laws. We commenced compromising with principle for expediency's sake. We have been told from pulpit and from forum of the results which would follow. There was demanded of the Council, as a religious body, some expression of feeling which shall go not alone before the country, but also before the President, which shall sustain him, strengthen his arms and gladden his heart. He hoped the Convention would appoint a Committee to go before the President and express to him the feelings of this Council. He believed that God demanded both of laymen and ministers, to speak out boldly against any evil. There had been great dereliction of duty in this respect. He had two sons in the army, one of whom must soon sleep beneath the clods of the valley from disease contracted in this rebellion, and he therefore felt this thing. Next to the duty he owed his God was his duty to his country, and he could not fulfil that duty without speaking boldly his convictions.

Hon. W. A. Robinson, of Michigan, a delegate of the Convention, made his appearance, and was granted a seat.

Mr. Tomkins, of Illinois, thought that Mr. Messenger's fears arose from the fact that heretofore the political affairs of the country had been in such polluted hands that it was improper for a minister to meddle with them. According to the eternal law of cause and effect, God would allow this nation to be punished with all the means it has given slavery to punish us with. Rather than have it said he cowered before public prejudice or sentiment upon a great question of right, he would never have a pulpit open to him again. We need correct public sentiment and we must get it by having men of correct sentiment publish it to the world. Oppression in America is the cause of this rebellion. We learned long ago it was useless to try to remove the effect while the cause remains.

Mr. Messenger renewed his opposition to the resolutions as being deleterious to the denomination and the spread of the Gospel!

The Committee on Credentials reported the following additional delegates: Benjamin Kelly, Me.; John T. Goodrich, N. Y.; W. A. Robinson, Me.; J. S. Reed, Iowa; J. W. Blaney, Mass.; G. W. Montgomery, Isaac Tinkey, Z. Curtis, N. Y.; Dennis Whittle, Vt; A. G. Throop, Ill.

Mr. Goodrich of N. Y., to test the cause of the diversity of opinion moved to amend the first resolution by striking out the words "and of our attempt to reconcile Freedom and Slavery, which are essentially irreconcilable."

Rev. Mr. Dennis of Iowa, spoke to the motion. There were two elements in the first resolution: the treatment of man by man, or the moral element; and the sustaining of the Administration, or the political element. If the convention strike out the words proposed they ignore the moral element and deal only with the political. He could not see the consistency of the action.

The amendment being put upon its passage, failed to prevail.

Mr. Goodrich of N. Y., looked at it in a financial point of view. The poor state of the denominational finances and the refusal of so many to contribute towards the support of colleges and schools were owing to the slavery question. There were whole societies of Universalists in New York who were afraid of touching the slavery question. He was in favor of prosecuting the war and sustaining the Administration, but wished nothing said about the cause of the war.

Hon. Mr. Robinson of Michigan, said it was apparent that some members of the Council were governed not by principle in this matter but by principle and policy. Compromise had been almost the ruin of the nation, and the Council were following out the same course by compromising with policy. Should the Council yield principle to satisfy a minority; or adhere strictly to principle after determining that principle to be correct? He hoped the Council would not cast out the moral element of the resolution.

Rev. Mr. Cherington of Mass., was in favor of policy and expediency. While he might believe in the resolution he didn't want to offend the minority.

Rev. Mr. Ryder of Chicago, being invited to speak said that he had never had but one opinion, nor expressed but one judgment in regard to slavery. At the same time he could not see that any action upon the subject would be productive of good. He wanted the resolutions to speak the united voice of the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of R. I., moved that the resolutions be recommitted, with instructions that the committee prepare a new draft.

Rev. Mr. Dennis, of Iowa, Chairman of the committee, wished to have nothing to do with the remodelling of the resolutions. At every point of variance, he believed he was right, and he should be recreant to his God, his brethren and himself if he did not stand by his convictions of right. If to-day this order, so mighty in its own principles and so outspoken in its opinions, should prove recreant to its principles, God's judgment would rest heavily upon it. This denomination should have to do with every great right and wrong of the people. He would say to Abraham Lincoln if he found him doing what he believed to be wrong. We *implore* you to do what will save the nation. He would not dictate, but he had the right to implore, and it was not only a right but also a duty. If you allow this national corruption to go on—if you allow political and military chicanery to go unrebuked—if religious principle does not stamp upon it till its life is extinct—then there is little hope for the country.

Rev. Mr Fletcher, of Rhode Island, Rev. H. R. Nye, of Ohio, and Hon. J. R. Usher, of Boston, followed, advocating the rose water doctrine, glorifying expediency and denouncing any interference with slavery or national corruption.

The vote being taken upon the motion to recommit stood as follows:

Yeas.	Nays.
Benj. Kelly, Me.	J. W. Fairbanks, Mass.
A. W. Bruce, Mass.	Willis Cook, Ohio.
Minot Tirrell, Mass.	E. J. Brooks, N. Y.
John Osborne, Mass.	John Hueston, Ind.
W. P. Cherington, Mass.	Aaron L. Miller, Ind.
J. T. Goodrich, N. Y.	A. J. Hibbard, Ill.
P. P. Demorest, N. Y.	Alfred Knowles, Ill.
G. W. Biddle, N. J.	James Gorton, Mich.
D. Bacon, Penn.	G. T. Parsons, Mich.
Geo. Messenger, Ohio.	W. A. Robinson, Mich.
Warlon Crossley, Ohio.	J. S. Dennis, Iowa.
Dean Clapp, Ohio.	C. H. Wright, Iowa.
W. J. Chaplin, Ind.	G. W. Lawrence, Wis.
H. F. Miller, Ind.	H. M. Bucttes, Wis.
J. P. Weston, Ill.	C. H. Fay, R. I.
P. B. Ring, Ill.	
L. J. Fletcher, R. I.	

The vote stood—yeas 17, nays 15, although the Secretary declared it a tie vote and the President gave his casting vote in the affirmative.

At the announcement of the vote, the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

The sermon yesterday morning was preached by Rev. H. R. Nye, of Cincinnati, and in the evening by Rev. E. G. Brooks, of New York.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Bounty Question Discussed.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening to consider the propriety of appropriating money for the purpose of procuring recruits to fill up the three regiments now at Cottage Grove.

Mayor Sherman was in the chair. Present, Aldermen Hahn, Shimp, Comisky, Sheridan, Conlan, Harvey, White, Baragwanath, Schall, Brown, Woodman, Edwards.

Ald. Sheridan thought the Board of Supervisors had failed in fulfilling their promises of appropriations for the benefits of the regiments named, and hoped the Council would take such action as would result in filling them up to the maximum.

Comptroller Hayes being present, made a verbal statement of the present condition of the city finances, referring to the amounts which must be paid in the shape of appropriations already voted by the Council for public improvements and as a general war fund.

Ald. Shimp was in favor of making the necessary appropriation for the purpose desired, and inquired whether the city had not power to negotiate a loan, payable twelve months hence.

Comptroller Hayes, in reply, read that clause of the amendment to the City Charter which refers to the matters of loans, and thought the city, under that act, had no power to negotiate a loan for the purpose named.

Ald. Hahn thought the Board of Supervisors did wrong in paying out so much money in the form of bounties to men who came here from other counties, and thus leaving none for the regiment now at Cottage Grove, and who are Cook county men. He wished now to see some plan adopted by which the members of those regiments might be paid their bounties, as they had expected on enlisting in the service.

Ald. Brown reminded the Council that the object for which the meeting had been called was not to provide for the payment of bounties to the soldiers already in those regiments, but to consider the propriety of taking measures to *fill up* those regiments. He was in favor of doing this, provided such steps would be legal.

Ald. Comisky urged the necessity of immediately filling up the regiments, and fitting them for the field.

Ald. White moved the appointment of three Aldermen to confer with the Board of Supervisors, with reference to the appropriations needed and report at the next regular meeting.

The motion was withdrawn; and Alderman Comisky substituted a motion to refer the whole matter to the Mayor, Comptroller and City Attorney, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting of the Council.

The Council then adjourned.

THE STORAGE OF INFLAMMABLE OILS.

The City Exposed to Danger—A Word to the Common Council.

It may not be generally known by our citizens that there is now stored throughout the city large quantities of inflammable and explosive substances, in direct violation of the rights of property holders and exposing the business portion of the city to disastrous conflagrations, which may break out at any moment. We refer to earth and rock oils. The quantity of these oils stored away in basements and cellars without adequate precaution would alarm the most unwary were they informed.

The larger eastern cities long ago saw the danger threatened by the storage of these substances. They investigated and tested the combustible qualities of the various earth and rock oils. The insurance companies of Cincinnati subjected nine samples to chemical test and found only three safe to be kept in summer or to be used for illuminating purposes. In Brooklyn similar tests were made resulting in the passage of a series of stringent resolutions relative to the storage of these oils in any shape. The Board of Underwriters of New York appointed a Committee to examine into the matter. Among other things, the Committee reported:

"With these facts before us, your Committee cannot do less than recommend that Petroleum, Rock Oil, or Earth Oil, in its crude or unrefined condition, be declared by your Board positively uninsurable in all buildings in compact portions of the city, and in all public warehouses privileged for storage of hazardous and extra hazardous merchandise, and that such oils are considered insurable *only* when in detached and properly ventilated sheds and warehouses, especially adapted by their construction for that purpose, and devoted exclusively to the storage of such oils, or substances, of similar character, and then at a special rate not less than *three per cent.*

"These articles, when exposed, evaporate with great rapidity at a moderate temperature, and when combined with air, become exceedingly explosive and dangerous, burning with great fury, and communicating fire to surrounding objects almost instantaneously. In the judgment of the committee, these articles, when kept in quantities of *three* barrels or less in any one building, should be placed in the list of "Special Hazards," and charged as such, and when kept in quantities greater than three barrels, should be subject to the same restrictions and rates as Crude Petroleum, Rock Oil, and Earth Oil."

The great fires in New York and Williamsburgh, caused by the heating and explosion of these oils, are still fresh in the public mind. South Water street and other sections of this city are full of them. They are stored, handled and kept as carelessly as non-combustible substances. Barrels upon barrels of them are piled away underneath huge blocks of buildings. Any extra fire heat, say an average of from 95 deg. to 100 deg., must result in explosion. When fired it is almost impossible to extinguish the flames, as water but adds fresh fuel to the inflammable liquid. Unless immediate attention is paid to this matter, unless our authorities take it vigorously in hand, we shall be aroused before we are aware with a disastrous conflagration raging in the very heart of the city. Petroleum in cities must be tabooed, unless it is tightly encased in metallic vessels; for the gas or vapor exhaling from it when confined in wooden vessels is sure destruction if brought into contact with fire heat.

We urge not alone the insurance companies to class these oils as specially hazardous, and to charge buildings in which they are stored at a proportionate rate, but the Council to act immediately. They should compel every dealer to pay a license. Let them specify that no crude oils of a higher specific gravity than 45 deg. no refined oils which will ignite at a less temperature than 100 deg Fahrenheit shall be stored in the city, and that all other oils of this character shall be kept in metallic vessels in properly ventilated sheds. In this manner, or in some other which shall suggest itself to the Council, the authorities should restrict the storage and sale of these oils, which are no less dangerous than an equal number of barrels of barrels of gunpowder. The public at large, and property holders especially, demand it. That we have had no fires up to this writing does not preclude the possibility of a disastrous conflagration before to-morrow. The public cannot wait for the Council to act after a fire and the loss of thousands of dollars have pointed out the necessity of that action. The general city ordinances relative to camphene, etc., do not touch this class of cases. They merit and must have special action, and the public demand of the Council that they shall legislate in such a manner as shall protect property from the danger it is now liable to by the presence of these inflammable substances.

GIRL LOST.—A girl of eighteen, subject to insanity, and with but partially developed intellect, has strayed from the School for Idiots, at Boston, Mass. She is rather stout, has a curved spine, and appears deformed; complexion dark; hair very black and heavy; eyes blue. Answers to the name of Laura. She can write, and reads as well with the book wrong side up as right side up. It is supposed she has attempted to go to the West, where her home is. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Address, ALDEN CHOTE.

☞ Western papers generally please copy.

☞ There will be a meeting of the company now drilling at West Market Hall, for the purpose of permanent organization, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Let all be present who have an interest.

J. H. BROSS, Commandant.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital New Orleans, La., comes here endorsed by the medical faculty and the almost entire press of the South. He has been practicing in New Orleans in a special branch of medicine for the last fifteen years and his reputation in that city is the highest.

Dr. James is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street.

DR. JAMES.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. James. The doctor has been practicing in New Orleans for a number of years, and he has the highest reputation in that city. We have heard him spoken of in the highest terms, and those who have had occasion to require his services say he has no superior in the United States.

"D. Richardson, of the Galveston *News*, says he is one of the best physicians and the finest fellow in the sunny south, and from our acquaintance with him, we can vouch for this assertion."—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

Dr. James has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located an office at 86 Randolph street. See card in another column.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 98 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street. au25-1m.

☞ Last week of Solomon's Temple. sep17-4t

☞ Presto, presto, presto pass, and take a peep at the magic glass. Kerosene lamps, new styles, sold only at wholesale, by C. L. Noble, 175 Lake street, up stairs. sept11-6t

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h22-1y

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.

Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application of Mother for Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to draw Soldiers' Pay.

Sent by mail, post-paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday, Sept. 11, Mr. JOHN GUNTER and Miss GERTRUDE M. DAVIS, of New Buffalo, Mich.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Robert Boyd, JENNETTE E., eldest daughter of N. Coones, Esq., Farina, Ill., to ALFRED P. MILLER, of Milwaukee, Wis.

In this city, Sept. 15th, by Judge Bradwell, Mr. JAS. A. BARKER, of this city, to Miss ANNIE BEAN, of Elgin.

At the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16th, by Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Mr. WILLIAM T. BAWLEY, of Chicago, and Miss ANNA C. DICKINSON; Mr. CHARLES H. DEERE, of Moline, Ill., and Miss MARY L. DICKINSON, daughters of G. D. Dickinson, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

Of consumption, on the night of the 16th inst., GEO. E. PIERSON, at the residence of his brother, 366 Wabash avenue, aged twenty-three years. Remains to be sent East.

In this city, Sept. 16th, 1862, HATTIE, only daughter of David and Jane Coey, aged 11 months and 19 days. Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from 336 State-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

[illegible]

☞ New York papers please copy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1862.

The incessant storm to-day has checked business transactions. Exchange grows a little stiffer—but our quotations remain as before—par buying; ¼ selling. Gold is bought to-day at 115¾, having advanced ½ per cent., under the influence of a rise in New York. Old Demand Notes and silver have finally met, bankers to-day paying 1 ⅞ for either.

The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Monetary matters were unchanged yesterday, and business only moderately active. Currency was still close, and buying rates of exchange varied from ⅛ to ¼ per cent discount. The selling rate was as heretofore ¼ per cent. discount. Specie continues to have a declining tendency. The premium for gold yesterday was 14@15 per cent., and for silver 10 per cent. These were the rates paid by brokers. Selling rates nominal.

☞ The following table shows the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from Sept. 8th to 15th inclusive:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$19,446 37	$14,768 40
Freight	17,224 15	14,553 39
Sundries	835.73	815.33
Total	$37,506.25	$30,137.12
Increase in 1862	$ 7,369.13	
Total this m't'h to date	$56 678 08	$50 278 12
Total since Jan'y 1st	775,615.86	700,455 55

☞ The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Sept. 8th to 15th inclusive:

	1861.	1862.
Freight	$36,493 31	$27,385.47
Passengers	13,843.63	14 138.72
Mails, &c	1,100.00	1,250 00
Total	$51,436 94	$42,774.19

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept 17, 1862.

First Board—Stocks—Irregular, but generally better, with fair business doing.

Galena & Chicago	74¾	Mich Southern	33¾
Pitts, F. W. & C 2d	87¾	do guaranteed	64½
Chic & Rock Island	69¾	Ill. Cen. scrip	64½
Mich Central	71¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S 6s of '81 reg	101¾	Treas. 7 3 10	104¾
U. S. 6s '81 coup	100¾	U. S. Dem'd Notes	100¾

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 17, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris	Wheat. bu	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y bu
Canal	2017	1112	70100	....	....	119
G & C U R R	700	14926	9643	9125	881	1643
R I R R	490	8150	5400	1000	700	
I C R R	2054	39550	44450	4800	1050	350
C B & Q R R	1355	10820	25500	5448	2645	150
C & N W R R	1097	7108	9112	2936	790	250
A & St L R R	884	2970	7300	....	350	....
Total	8547	69146	167605	22569	5766	2512

	L'd lbs	Beef Cattle, No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	High Wines bris.	Hid's lbs
Canal	33840	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	2860	25	5580
R I R R	....	....	345	....	100	....
I C R R	....	16	150	19700	86	20650
C B & Q R R	51349	39	1098	....	....	6325
C & N W	....	....	151	....	....	4737
A & St L R R	....	....	52	9330	....	....
Total	85189	55	1796	31890	211	36299

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris	Wheat bu	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	6500	17050	151650	....	13000	....
To Oswego	....	....	31600	....	....	....
To Kingston	100	13800	53975	....	....	....
To other ports	10	....	....	50	....	....
Total	6610	30850	246625	50	13000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT 17.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,000,000	Flour, bris	8,735
Shingles, no	20,000	Wheat, bu	35,650
Lath, pcs	185,000	Corn, bu	90,125
Staves no	20,000	Pork, bris	651
Coal, tons	380	Butter, kegs	67
Wood, cds	232		
Salt, bris	1,800		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 16.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bris	2,617	Lumber, ft	105,476
Wheat, bu	1,112	Shingles, no	37,000
Corn, bu	70,100	Lath, pcs	50,000
Barley, bu	119	Posts, no	3,146
Grass seed, lbs	4,600	Salt, bris	144
Lard, lbs	33,840		

An active speculative and shipping demand, together with an improvement in New York, reduced the Wheat market to-day firm and buoyant, and prices advanced 3@4c on Spring grades and 2@3c on No. 2 and Rejected Red Winter. There was little or nothing done in No. 1 Red and prices were nominal. Sales foot up in the neighborhood of 110,000 bushels all grades at 99c for No 1 Red; 90@92c for No 2 Red; 80@84c for Rejected Red; 90@91c for No. 1 Spring; 8 @83c for No. 2 Spring, and 68@70c for Rejected Spring.

There was a firmer feeling and more activity in Flour, but prices were not quotably higher. About 3,500 barrels changed hands at $5 15@5 40 for White Winter; $4 75@5 00 for favorite brands of Spring Extras; $4 25@4.50 for good to choice Spring Extras; $4 15 for Winter superfine, and $3 80@4 00 for Spring superfine.

An advance and a still further upward tendency in freights restricted transactions in Corn, but holders were firm and the market steady at yesterday's figures. Sales amounted to about 192,000 bushels at 31c for High Mixed afloat; 29½c for Red Mixed afloat; 24c for Rejected Canal afloat; 28½@29c for Railroad Mixed in store, and 23½@24c for Rejected in store. Oats were in active demand for shipment, and prices improved ½@1c with sales of No. 1 at 28½@30c—closing steady at the outside quotation. Rye was steady at 49c. Under a more liberal supply, the market for common and medium supplies of Barley was dull and rather easier, but prime lots were steady. Highwines were inactive. Provisions dull. Seeds quiet and unchanged.

Lake freights opened dull and declined to 7½@7¾c for Corn to Buffalo, but under an active demand for vessels they became firmer and buoyant, and advanced ½c. Engagements at the close were made at 8@8½c for Corn to Buffalo, and 14½c for Wheat to Oswego.

Milwaukee Grain Market, Sept—16.

Received, 59,793 bu wheat and 1,113 brls flour. The *Sentinel* says: The market ruled steady, but closed firm on receipt of the New York advices. Sales amount to about 55,000 bu at 88½c for No. 1, and 81@82c for No 2. Freights dull and inactive—no engagements.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

There has not been much doing in boots and shoes the past week, owing partially to the government duty of three per cent on goods of this description. The market, however, is quite bare, and prices are very well sustained. The greater portion of the sales have been on short time, or for cash—a marked improvement over the old method of long credits. The great reduction in the number of men employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, consequent upon so many of them having left the bench for the field, has already so enhanced the cost of manufacturing as to preclude the possibility of any reduction in prices, and there will probably be an advance ere long.—*Commercial Bulletin, 13th inst.*

Boston and Philadelphia Wool Markets.

BOSTON.—Domestic wool fully sustains the late advance in prices, but fine rules comparatively low under the current rates for coarse and medium. The sales of the week amount to 400,000 lbs at 60@63c per lb, and some desirable lots of medium and tub washed have been taken at an advance of 2@5c ₩ lb on 65c, but no extensive sale has been made over 65c. The market is almost bare of pulled wool, and in consequence the sales have been quite light. Desirable lots of Canada are held at 60c ₩ lb. Foreign wool has been in fair demand, with sales of 850 bales English, Mediterranean, Cape of Good Hope, South American and East India, at various prices, according to quality.

PHILADELPHIA.—The recent advance in prices, and the activity recorded last week has been somewhat checked and the extreme rates noted in our last report are difficult to realize. Some of the manufacturers are fully supplied, and others are holding off. Although the clip of domestic wool, this year, is a large increase over any previous year, it will, no doubt, be found inadequate to meet the demand we are likely to have: consequently, manufacturers will be obliged to make up the deficiency by using foreign wools.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 17, 1862.

FREIGHTS.—At the opening rates were heavy, and charters were made at a decline of ¼@½c on the ruling rates of yesterday, but under an active demand for vessels by shippers they became firm and the decline was not only regained but a further improvement of ½c took place—closing firm. To Buffalo; bark Sunnyside, corn at 7½c; schr St. James, same at 7½c; Hans Crocker, same at 7¾c; schrs Geo. W. Holt, Wings of the Wind Adirondac, Mariner, Danube and Col H. S. Fairchild, same at 8c; bark Torrent, same at 8½c. To Oswego: schrs Geo. Steel and Persian, wheat at 14½c. From Saginaw: bark Indiana and brig Lowell, salt at 25c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,547 brls; shipped, 6,610 brls. The market was firmer, but there is no quotable change in prices. Sales were 400 brls "Hall's Challenge" white winter at $5.40; 100 brls good white winter at $5.15; 100 brls "Carlinville" on p. t; 50 brls "Becker's XX" at $5 00; 200 brls "Bartlett's XX" at $4.75; 200 brls "Amoskeag," 100 brls "Cedar Falls" and 200 brls "Wolf River" at $4.50; 150 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" at $4.45; 168 brls "Vermillion" and 31 brls "Waterloo" at $4.40; 100 brls "Blackhawk" and 300 brls (brand not given) at $4.30; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls Batavia, 100 brls Jerome and Ross, and 200 brls "People's" white winter on p. t.; 100 brls "Volcano" winter super at $4.15; 45 brls "Marion County" at $4.00; 100 brls "Mitchell's" on p. t.; 100 brls spring super at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.30; 100 brls "Jackson Co." at $3 60; 87 brls Prairie at $3 70—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 69,146 bu. Shipped, 30,850 bu. Market 3@4c higher on spring grades, and 2@3c on No. 2 and Rejected Red. Sales were 1,000 bu No. 1 Red at 99c; 6,000 bu No. 2 do at 90c; 2,100 bu do at 90½c; 8,000 bu do at 91c; 6,000 bu do at 92c; 1,000 bu Rejected Red at 82c; 2,500 bu do at 83c; 1,400 bu do at 84c; 10,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 90c; 5,000 bu do at 90½c; 1,000 bu do at 90¾c; 16,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 91c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 77c; 400 bu do at 78c; 11,000 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 81c; 21,000 bu do at 82c; 1,000 bu do at 82½c; 1,400 bu do at 83c; 2,000 bu Rejected Spring at 68c; 600 bu do at 69c; 8,000 bu do at 70c—all in store.

CORN—Received 167,605 bu. Shipped, 246,625 bu. The advance in freights checked operations, and the market was quiet at yesterday's prices. The transactions were:—16,000 bu High Mixed Canal at 31c afloat; 3,700 bu Red Mixed at 29½c afloat; 4,000 bu Rejected at 24c afloat; 56,000 bu Mixed at 31½c f. o. b.; 20,000 bu do at 31c f. o. b.; 36,000 bu do at 29c in store; 3,000 bu do at 28½c in store; 2,500 bu do at 28½c in store; 3,000 bu Rejected at 24c in store; 10,000 bu do at 23½c in store.

OATS—Received 22,569 bu. Shipped 50 bu. Market ½@1c better. Sales 1,200 bu No. 1 at 28½c in store; 9,000 bu do at 29c in store; 27,000 bu do at 29½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 30c in store.

RYE—Received 5,766 bu. Shipped 13,000 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales were 2,300 bu No. 1 at 49c in store.

BARLEY—Received 2,512 bu. Market rather dull. Sales 800 bags at 66c del; 262 bags at 31c; 500 bags at 47c on track; 99 bags at 75c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received 211 brls. Market dull. Sales 25 brls at 29c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Steady. Sales 57 bags at $1.65; 16 bags at $1.60.

SALT—Sales of 4,500 bu Liverpool at 48c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Sept. 17.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Bark Danube, Hall, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.
Bark Waterwitch, Moland, Kingston, 1,070 bags salt.
Brig Mariner, Baker, Buffalo, 600 brls salt.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Little Swamico, 170 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Comet, Stewart, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Schr Kirk White, Brown, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr Active, Pageison, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber 75 m lath.
Schr Belle Stevens, Wilkinsons, St. Joseph, 30 cds wood, 20 m staves.
Schr Charlotte Fulton, Manitowoc, 100 cds wood.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland, 56 cds wood.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Embracht, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, Dunnovan, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargenton, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Ball, Goderich.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Goderich.

CLEARED ....Sept. 17.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood, 2,735 brls flour, 621 brls pork, 67 kegs butter.
Bark P C Sherman, Mason, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Evans, Buffalo, 20,400 bu wheat.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Little Swamico.
Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Ithaca, Cameron, Manistee.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee.
Schr Meridian, Downing, Buffalo, 12,500 bu corn.
Schr M Mitchell, Gamble, Manistee.
Schr Kirk White, Brown, Muskegon.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Active, Pagelson, Grand Haven.
Schr Belle Stevens, Wilkinson, St Joseph.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr Emma, Embrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Jessie Anderson, Lawler, Oswego, 13,615 bu corn.
Schr Gesine, Dunnovan, Manitowoc.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargenton, Green Bay.
Schr Star of Hope, Boyd, St. Catherines, 15,400 bu wheat.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Props. Adriatic, Sun, Potomac, Mendota.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Props. Plymouth, S. D. Caldwell; barks Unadilla, Superior, B. S. Shephard; schrs. Mansfield, Ethan Allen, Hamilton.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ....Sept. 16.

Adelia, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Lide, La Salle, 5,100 bu corn.
E Burnham, La Salle, 148 tons coal.
A Leach, La Salle, 5,400 bu corn, 112 bu wheat.
D C Norton, La Salle, 1,400 bu corn.
Ianthe, Du Page, 5,200 bu corn.
Lemont, La Salle, 5,300 bu corn.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Sultan, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
Neptune, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 42,958 lbs starch.
Romonia, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Ohio, La Salle, 617 brls flour, 1,000 bu wheat, 94 brls lard, 10,500 lbs fire clay.
Unadilla, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
Josephine, Ottawa, 3,700 bu corn, 4,600 lbs seeds.
Wave, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
McNellis, Morris, 4,500 bu corn.
Cushman, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.

CLEARED ....Sept. 16.

Charlie, Kankakee.
Cushman, Ottawa.
Cuba, Ottawa, 20,622 ft lumber, 15 m lath, 15 m shingles, 3,146 cedar posts.
Time, Morris, 42,830 ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Curlew, Lockport.
Lockport, Lockport.
B A Thorp, Joliet.
Acme, La Salle, 28,013 ft lumber, 10 m shingles, 10 m lath, 80 brls salt.
Harrington, Marseilles, 14,941 ft lumber, 12 m shingles, 14 brls salt.
Lioness, Ottawa.
J Goeslin, La Salle.
New York, La Salle.
H Bamlin, Ottawa, 50 brls salt.
Alecna, Morris.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger [illegible]

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 774. oc7-29-13

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER,

FOR

Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms

BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000
" " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000
" " 3 - - - 500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY

CONDITION OF GRAIN,

And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport.

J. C. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.

N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of

New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

au21-p795-t-tas-1y

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago:

GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition the money and papers in a good state of preservation The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

BOX FACTORY.—The subscriber having leased a part of the new mill of WASHBURN & CO.,

Corner of Beach and Mather streets,

Is prepared to fill all orders for

BOXES OF EVERY KIND.

Also, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, &c.

Having had a large experience in the business, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Orders through Post Office Box 330 will be promptly attended to. H. H. MUNROE.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at

MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

PIANOS.—A variety of seven Octaves, full iron frame Piano Fortes, from $225 to $75 each, will be sold cheap for cash or on monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Steel Music Wire and Rosewood Veneers for sale at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor. J. PRESTON.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

5,000 LBS. WOOL

For sale at Belvidere, Ill., at 50 cents per pound, by M. G. LEONARD.

For particulars inquire at No. 4 Dole's Building, of Leonard & Jenaison, Com. Merch'ts.

LIVERPOOL SALT FOR SALE.

3,000 Sacks to Arrive.

H. McLENNAN & Co., 10 Lasalle St.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 51 North Clark street. Post Office Box 3223.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

50 bales Bedford Sheeting - - - - - - 23
100 " Stark " - - - - - - 24
100 " Appleton " - - - - - - 24
50 " Lawrence " - - - - - - 24
100 Cases Merrimack Prints, - - - - - - 15
50 " Richmond Prints, - - - - - - 13½

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

BEDDING AND FEATHERS,

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

Shades of any Description Made to Order.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

ENNAMELED CLOTH.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON,

BEDDING.

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.

The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also, to

Repair and Make Over

OLD MATTRASSES,

And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his

Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.

BEDDING

Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices

FOR CASH.

Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows,

Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.,

Always on hand or made to order.

Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.

The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

The Best Bed ever Used.

ALSO—MY

STEAM CURED FEATHERS

Superior to all Others,

Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business
and having always a full assortment
in all its branches, prepared at all
times to manufacture to order, in
quantity and quality second to no house
in the city, he hopes to continue to receive,
as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street. 70

P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS

Now opening for FALL TRADE,

The Usual Variety of New Styles,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c

FOR CASH.

E. G. L. FAXON,

Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

PRICKETT & DRYSDALE, 180 State street, manufacturers of Parlor and Chamber Grates and Fenders. Also, agents for Sanford's celebrated Challenge Furnaces, Ranges and Fire Place Heaters, Registers and Ventilators; Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Tin, Hardware, Nails, &c. Fire Brick and Oven Tile.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, NEW YORK. The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Western purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young man—A situation as Clerk in a Grocery store. Speaks English and German. Address Post Office Box 189. G. K. WEIDINGER.

WANTED—Any one having a Coffee Mill and Roaster for sale, can find a purchaser by addressing "B.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A small stock of Groceries, for which payment will be made, one-half in land, balance cash. For particulars inquire (this week) at 143 North Desplaines st.

WANTED— PIANO. Any one having a first-class, fine toned, seven octave Piano, that they can sell cheap for cash, will find a purchaser by addressing through Post Office or calling on S. A. JUDSON, 158 S. Water-st.

WANTED—By a single gentleman of quiet habits, a home in some private family where there are no boarders and no children. Terms will be made satisfactory, also references. Any one having a pleasant room at their disposal, and a willingness to receive a stranger as one of the family, will please address P. O. Drawer 6128.

WANTED—For a lady and gentleman with a little girl, a suit of rooms or a small house, in a respectable neighborhood, (south Side preferred.) Address, with terms, "W. H.," Box 3449.

WANTED—"A Call for Sewing Machines."—Ten Singer's Machines, with hands to run them, at 124 Randolph street, for which the highest price will be paid, by J. W. ENGLISH, J. M. WARD.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener, by a regular practical man, that understands his business in all its branches. Apply at HOOKER & JONES' Seed Store, 107 Lake street.

WANTED—To Rent, by a good tenant, a furnished house, in a respectable neighborhood. Address Drawer 6033, P. O.

WANTED—To Rent—About 4 or 5 horse steam power, with convenient room. Address VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 110 Lake street.

WANTED—To Purchase—A small two story house, with lot. Location—West Division preferred, in vicinity of Union Park, or South Division, south of Harrison street. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 4868.

WANTED—A situation as Book Keeper, Salesman, or Traveling Agent for some wholesale house, by a person who has been engaged in a wholesale business for some years. Address Post Office Box 3457.

WANTED—A Cooper, to whom steady work will be given the year round. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works.

WANTED—Agents to sell New, USEFUL and INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES, just being introduced West. Being of "REAL MERIT" they meet with favor where introduced. They need but to be seen and used to be appreciated. To returned soldiers and others unemployed we offer the BEST INDUCEMENTS. For descriptive circulars and terms enclose stamp. RICE & CO., Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A young man of five years experience in the Drug Business and for the past year a Hospital Stewart in the army, and now honorably discharged, wishes to obtain a situation in a Drug House in this city. Good references given. Address "P. T. H." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of any of the family of Stanleys, whose names are given below. They came to this city from Dunkirk in the year 1853. Their names are as follows: James, John, Andrew, Henry, Edward, George, Jane Ellen, Nancy, and Julia ann. Any information addressed to "G. B.," at this office, will be thankfully received.

WANTED—Agents with small capital, to sell Powell's Furniture Polish, Powell's Silver Solution, Prof. Farr's Counterfeit Detecter, and other articles of REAL MERIT having been thoroughly tested the past six months. There is a great demand for them. Agents are making from $9 to $12 per day. Inclose stamp for circular to Post Office Box 3078, or call at 99 Dearborn-st. Room No. 2. CHAS. POWELL & CO.

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 368.

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of I. H. Burch & Co., by J. BEECHER, 25 Lasalle street.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 2055, Chicago.

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 3866, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the sum named, if right, and pay part cash in hand and with improved Farming Lands part being underlayed with a workable vein of Coal, situated eighty miles south of Chicago, near railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Rebellion History. Published in both English and German languages. Sixty first class Steel Plate Engravings. The best selling book ever offered to Agents. For territory, terms, &c., call on immediately, or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 161 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which meets ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use.) One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 35 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 21.

WANTED—To make agreements for Keeping Books by the month. Books written up, posted, analysis and statements prepared by a Practical accountant. A desirable arrangement can be made with parties not having a regular book-keeper. References given and satisfaction guaranteed. Address "ACCOUNTANT," Post Office Box 1366.

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor on giving information of his present domicil to J. B. G., Post Office Box 5568. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 203 Illinois street with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring forgotten that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house is interested to know what has become of this model tenant.

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, colored in counties. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4423. R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 82 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3852, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 108 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be equalled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5929 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 18 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set up Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No 130 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1626. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Under sleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Price $45. Secure your township. For circular with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.—A few good ones wanted, to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and warranted satisfactory Stationery Package put up in the country. A profit of from $3 to $15 per day insured every man. Pedestrians, sutlers supplied of all kinds. Send stamp for a catalogue, to J. H. JOHNSON Agent P. O. Box 4232, CHICAGO.

"CLERK."—A Junior Clerk wanted for the Cutlery trade. Address with references, and salary required. "C. B." Box 4274, P. O.

STEAM POWER WANTED—Any one having Steam Power to rent for wood turning may apply to or address A. B. BENTS, 24 E. Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Store at Ridott, Stephenson county, Illinois. There is a large grain business doing here and no competition to merchandizing. Ridott is on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, the first station east of Freeport. The stock of goods on hand were bought within eighteen months and before the rise. They have been kept clean and fresh and will be sold at a bargain. Age and health is the cause of my retiring from business. Address or apply to WM. C. IRVIN. Ridott, Sept. 9, Nevado Station.

TO RENT—A first class Residence, No. 226 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stable attached. Inquire of JAS. WARD, 214 West Randolph, WARD & TOWN, 180 Washington street, or address P. O. Box 468. Rent $500 per annum.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 133 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A new assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

Auction Sales.

SALE POSTPONE
The sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITU
At Dwelling House No. 30 Michigan avenue, postponed to
Friday Morning, September 19, at o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTER

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON General Auct
Trade Sale of 40 Crates of Cro
BEST WHITE CROCKE
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we sell at our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, Jas. Edwards & Son's best W. G. Crockery lots to suit the trade. The invoice consists of a complete assortment of
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET WA
All of the best styles and shapes. Samples examined the day before the sale.
Dealers from the country can have the packed and shipped at a small expense by experienced packer. Sale positive and without
GILBERT & SAMPSO

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON General Auctioneers, 58 Lake
Furniture,
CARPETS AND SILVER-PLATED W
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we at our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, consisting in part of mahogany and oak Chairs, marble-tops; Parlor Sets, Tete-a-Tetes, top Tables, Stands, Piano Stools, Chairs, Corner and Side Whatnots, and Marble-top Bureaus and Wardrobes, Extension Tables, walnut Dining-room Chairs, fast Tables, Reception Chairs, Parlor Chairs.
CARPETS—One very Rich Velvet and six Brussels.
SILVER-PLATED WARE—Tea Sets, lets, Mugs, Spoons, Forks, Butters, Urns, with a variety of other goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auc

CLOTHING AND DRY GO AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, FRIDAY, Sept. 19, o'clock A. M., will be sold dry goods, clothing, notions, hats, caps and fancy goods.
S. NICKERSON, Auctio

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
AUCTION TRADE SALE
Exclusively for the sale of
BOOTS & SHOE
We shall offer to the
COUNTRY TRADE
3500 Cases Boots, Sh and Brogans,
Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade—in lots to suit customers.
The sale will commence AUGUST 19th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 9½ A. M. until the stock is disposed of.
COUNTRY MERCHANT
Are invited to call early and examine stock, as favorable an opportunity seldom offers.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.
54 Lake stre

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEAT
Madison street, between State and Dea
J. H. McVICKER........Sole Owner and
Fourth night of the engagement of
MR. and MISS COULD
LAST NIGHT OF THE CHIMNEY CORNER
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18th, will be ed, for the last time, the beautiful domestic
THE CHIMNEY CORN
Which has been universally admired, the most interesting drama of the present day be withdrawn after this evening, to make other novelties.
Peter Probity, aged 60............C. W. Co
Grace Emery..............Miss C
Solomon Probity, aged 31...........
To conclude with the last new Farce
Brother Bill and Me.
William Wiggles, Mr. Myers....Ben Wiggles
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. COULD
In rehearsal, the new Drama
THE HARVEST HOME.

A GRAND FESTIV
WILL BE GIVEN IN
BRYAN HALL
On Wednesday Evening, September 24,
Under the management of the JOHN SCOTT of the Society of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. Proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the INDUSTRY, now in course of erection, and School of St. John's Catholic Chu
THE GREAT WESTERN B
Is engaged for the occasion, and will be in Also both Halls have been engaged.
TICKETS, admitting a gentleman and To be had of any of the managers, or at the of J. J. Kearney 167 South Clark street, on the evening of the Festival.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A splendid Five Octave, Rosewood Cased Melodeon one stop. Has a fine organ swell, and is well suited for either a church or parlor. For particulars "Music," Tribune Office.

FOR SALE.—To Distillers Still and Fixtures for sale at a bargain. to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 138 South Water

FOR SALE—One Good Team Draught Horses, (six years old), with harness wagon will be sold reasonable. For particulars J. S. KIRK & CO., 18 and 20 Rivers

FOR SALE—A Saloon doing a first class business on Monroe street, between State street and the Post Office, which will be sold for cash. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—On Consignment assorted stock of HARDWARE, Axes, Cross Cut, Circular and Mill Saws, Scale Beams, Cooper's and Tinner's Tools, Must be closed out at what they will bring. TREGO & CO., 207 South Water

FOR SALE—At a Great Bargain two superior toned, seven octave, Piano Fortes. Have been used but a very Can be seen at REID'S Piano Factory, Madison street

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH or exchange for city property in Chicago stock of goods, a first-class Country Store large and profitable business near a railroad markably fine and healthy county near and Davenport, with forty acres of the best under cultivation. Good residence with storage for six thousand bushels of grain, hard and soft water, barn, stabling for smoke house, Diggey's Hay Scales, &c. wagon and blacksmith shop in the premises of BIGGINS, DEAN & CO., 5 Board of Trade (up stairs.)

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures Stock, &c., in complete running order, large business. The owners wish to retire partnership business, and therefore offer for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of & CO., on the premises, or to 77 Kinzie street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Nursery. Trees partnership, we offer our whole stock of Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Small Fruits mental Stock, growing on twenty acres Monticello Station, Chicago, Alton and St. road, four miles from Alton. Will sell the land. To an active, energetic man, opportunity is now offered. For particulars at Alton, or better call and see. A. S. & GEO. BARRY

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 4 and 5, in Block Canal Trustee's new Subdivision. to B. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Engine and B Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large steel in first rate running order, for sale cheap, at BRADLEY'S, Canal and North Jefferson

FOR SALE—Drug Store for at a great bargain for cash or approved well selected retail stock of Drugs and good location on the North Side. Rent low, for selling ill health. For further particulars E. DOANE, No. 18 North Wells Illinois.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant Room to let, with board, Apply at 56 Wabash avenue,

BOARDING—At 253 West Randolph street. Two unfurnished rooms a gentleman and wife, without children, with board in a genteel private family are no other boarders. References given

BOARDING—A few gentlemen furnished rooms, with board, can be 768 State street. Also a few day board accommodated.

Lost.

LOST—Certificate—Con persons are hereby cautioned against ing a Certificate of Deposit by the "Mechanics Saving Loan the order of A. B. LINSEY, has been lost and payment thereof stopped.

GREAT EASTERN
This magnificent ship has proved safest and most comfortable world.
Sea Sickness on board being
And is strongly recommended The Great Eastern will
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
Tuesday, Sept 30,
Saturday, Oct.
Thursday, Dec. 11th,
FARES.
First Cabin
Second Cabin
Return Tickets
Intermediate
Steerage
Bottles of
By special agreement
Immediate application
desired. Plans of the
secured at the office of
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL

ALCOHOL, ALC
PEORIA ALCOHOL
sale by

BLACK LEAD